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DELEGATION HEAD STATES RESERVATIONS AT UN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

AU011448 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Aug 80

["Statement of the Leader of the Albanian Delegation at the World Conference of the U.N. on Women"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATA)--At the end of the proceedings of the world conference of the UN on women, the leader of the delegation of the P.S.R. of Albania, Vito Kapo made a statement on the development of the proceedings of the conference and the documents it approved. After estimating that the proceedings of the conference showed that the problems of woman are closely linked with the political and social problems and that the struggle of the progressive women in the world for freedom and emancipation is growing from day to day, Comrade Vito Kapo stressed that in regard to the documents which were presented to the plenary meeting for approval, including also the plan of action, the Albanian delegation has the following reservations:

First, the Albanian delegation expresses the view that woman, her situation and rights are not presented in a realistic way in some of these documents. When we speak of equality between man and woman in no way we must consider the division of work between the sexes as one of the basic factors which bring about inequality. The main causes of inequality are the existence of the private property and the division of society into oppressive and oppressed classes.

Second, the Albanian delegation is of the opinion that it is necessary that such documents contain references and assessments also about special problems of the international situation which preoccupy the entire progressive mankind and which were expressed here by many delegations. This becomes even more indispensalbe in our days when the world is witnessing the dangerous aggressive course the imperialist superpowers have taken.

Third, at a time when the war budgets are increasing, when the unbridled armaments race is continuing, when the "Pershing", "Cruise" and "SS-20" missiles are extensively being spread in Europe, these documents speak of peace, disarmament or lowering of tension, but they do not reflect the reality and do not show the causes which menace peace and security in the world. We hold that it is harmful to create illusions in the peoples and women of the world about the use on the so-called funds which will allegedly be liberated from this "disarmament" and that these documents had to dot the i's and cross the t's by nominatively denouncing the aggressive and war mongering policy of the imperialist superpowers, the USA, the Soviet Union and China, explicitly showing to the peoples and women of the world that to win and safeguard their rights and freedom, they themselves must rise in struggle against the superpowers, against imperialism and world reaction. Finally, the Albanian delegation expresses its regret that during the voting on the final documents of the conference, the possibility was not given to various delegations, the Albanian delegation included, to express their remarks.

Return of Delegation

AU062121 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Summary] The delegation of the Albanian Women's Union led by Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of this union, has returned home from Copenhagen, where it attended the UN world conference on women. The delegation was welcomed home by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Eleni Selenica, vice-president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; and others.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEADER OF GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY

AU051956 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received at Neptun resort Comrade Kharalambos Dhrakopoulos, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] (Interior), who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu most heartfelt congratulations on the 15th anniversary of his election as leader of the RCP, a period of outstanding achievements in Romania's socioeconomic development and greater international presitige. He also conveyed warm greetings on behalf of the KKE (Interior) leadership as well as wishes for new and important successes to the Romanian people along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend to the KKE (Interior) leadership and members warm greetings and wishes for new success in their activity, alongside other progressive and democratic forces in Greece, to promote the interests of the working people and to ensure the triumph of the ideals of democracy, independence and social progress.

During the meeting the sides briefed each other on the activity and concerns of the two parties and exchanged views on certain topical issues of international life and the communist and workers movement. On this occasion, the sides expressed satisfaction at the upward course of good relations of friendship between the RCP and KKE (Interior) and the common desire to continuously develop those ties, to the benefit of both parties, countries and peoples and in the interest of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world. They assessed that the expansion of such relations contributes to developing and diversifying traditional relations between Romania and Greece at political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other levels.

They also expressed the determination of the two parties to continue to develop relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with other communist and workers parties, on the basis of full equality, respect for each party's right to independently draw up its tactics and strategy and noninterference in domestic affairs.

In connection with the international situation, the two sides pointed out the concern of the RCP and KKE (Interior) with the great problems facing mankind and assessed that great revolutionary and social changes as well as profound shifts in the balance of power have occurred and continue to take place in the world as a result of the will and determination of peoples to put an end to the old policy of force and diktat and to organize their life in accordance with their own interests and aspirations, without any foreign interference. The sides stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of communist and workers parties, progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples and intensifying efforts to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente and observance of national independence and sovereignty in order to resolve the complex problems of the contemporary world. They emphasized the need to expand efforts to resolve states of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world through negotiations alone.

BTA DENOUNCES 'NEW ROGERS PLAN' ON GREECE, TURKEY

AU061916 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 6 Aug 80

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov commentary: "What Is Behind the New Rogers Plan?"]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Aug (BTA)--According to REUTERS, last week the commander-in-chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, General Rogers, had discussed the possibilities of drawing Turkey back into the NATO military organization at secret meetings in Ankara.

The agency adds that the American and the other NATO representatives have recently been exerting pressure on both Turkey and Greece to have their disputes settled, so that the southeastern flank of the NATO alliance can thus be fortified, especially in view of the events in Iran and Afghanistan.

Atlantic sources in Brussels and Washington, cited by the American and Western press, qualify "the new Rogers' plan" on Greece's return to the military organization of NATO as a "compromise". The compromise is said to consist of providing "equal controls" over the Aegean Sea for the United States (through the NATO organization), Turkey and Greece.

Actually through this plan the United States pursue an usurpation of an equal part of Greece's and Turkey's sovereign rights over the Aegean for themselves. In practice the officially proclaimed "equal" control seeks to conceal the actual American control and the right of the United States to have the Aegean Sea available for their military and strategic plans in the Balkans, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. It is aimed against the Arab and against the socialist countries in these regions and against Iran and Afghanistan.

The United States are in a hurry to impose their "new Rogers plan" upon Turkey and Greece in order to clear their way to the conclusion of a new agreement on the U.S. military bases on Greek territory. It is openly acknowledged in the commentaries in the Atlantic and the American press that the United States need these bases to be able to act from them in the region of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The United States are also demanding a right to have Cyprus available as a military base of theirs. Therefore they are trying to set up bases on Greek, Turkish and Cypriot territory, from which to launch operations against countries with which Turkey, Greece and Cyprus conduct a policy of good relations and cooperation.

In making efforts to return Greece to the NATO military organization, and in seeking to sign a new agreement for their bases on Greek territory, the United States are actually being led only by their imperialist and hegemonic interests and by their aggressive plans. They have no consideration at all for the interests of Greece, Turkey or Cyprus and the other states in the region. This American policy is overtly aimed against detente and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans and in the Middle East.

As real facts reveal, the policy conducted by the United States and the leading NATO circles is bound to entail hard consequences for the relationship between Greece and Turkey.

CUBAN YOUNG COMMUNIST UNION LEADER ARRIVES IN SOFIA

FL041354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1334 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Cuban Union of Young Communists [UJC], has arrived in Sofia at the head of a delegation of that youth organization.

In connection with the situation in Europe, where increasingly more mass-destruction means continue to be accumulated, they stressed the need for thorough preparation of the Madrid security meeting to be held this year, so that it can give new impetus to unswervingly implement provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and can lead to concrete and effective measures for military disengagement and disarmament and for reducing military expenditures.

The RCP and KKE (Interior) consider that particular importance for the cause of European security devolves on establishing relations of broad cooperation among all states in the Balkans and turning the Balkans into an area of peace, good neighborliness, trust and bilateral and multilateral cooperation, a nuclear-free zone, in accordance with interests of peoples living in this region. In this respect, the sides stressed the need to resolve the Cypriot question through negotiations, without any foreign interference and in accordance with UN resolutions, conducive to withdrawing foreign troops from Cyprus and ensuring the peaceful coexistence of the two communities and the integrity and independence of Cyprus.

They stressed the importance of public opinion for diminishing international tension and resuming and consolidating the process of detente and broad cooperation and understanding between nations. They stressed the importance of uniting, at a national level, the efforts of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace and socioeconomic progress, to improve the international political climate, and establish new world relations which can guarantee the freedom and independence of peoples.

Both sides stressed the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order and pointed to the particular responsibility incumbent upon European countries and all states in the world for the successful development of the forthcoming special UN session on this subject.

CEAUSESCU, NEW PERUVIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

AU011057 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] An exchange of messages took place in Lima between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru, during a meeting with Iosif Kovacs, vice president of the State Council, who participated, as representative of the Romanian state, in the investiture ceremony of the new head of the Peruvian state.

Warm congratulations and friendly greetings were extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to President Fernando Belaunde Terry on his taking this high position, together with best wishes for personal happiness and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Peruvian people.

The president of the Republic of Peru expressed warmest thanks for the congratulations and wishes and, in turn, conveyed warmest wishes for health and personal happiness to Romania's president and wishes for well-being and continuous progress to the Romanian people.

During the talks, the head of the Peruvian state expressed satisfaction with the positive development of relations of friendship and cooperation that have been established in past years between Romania and Peru. Both sides stressed the desire to intensify and deepen those relations and to expand trade exchange and economic cooperation in all fields of common interest to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and that of the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

The delegation was received at the Bulgarian capital's international airport by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; officials of the union's International Relations Department; and other officials. During the visit to Bulgaria, Luis Orlando Dominguez will sign a bilateral cooperation agreement between the UJC and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union. The top UJC leader has briefed his hosts on the current priority tasks of Cuba's young communists. He was briefed on the Bulgarian youth's participation in the building of developed socialism.

Meeting With Youth Official

FL060121 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Petur Tanchev, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Youth Union Central Committee, has received his Cuban counterpart, Luis Orlando Dominguez, who is visiting Bulgaria heading a delegation of the Union of Young Communists. During the talks the two sides discussed the fraternal relations exisitng between the two youth organizations and exchanged working experiences.

MINISTER EXAMINES MINERAL RESOURCES, DEPOSITS

AU061515 Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 6 Aug (BTA)--ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME carries a long article by Mr Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, on the ways and reserve for increasing Bulgaria's mineral and raw material base.

In the years of the seventh five-year planning period there have been discovered and proved substantial industrial stocks of ores and minerals, whereby Bulgaria's raw material balance has been considerably improved. The proportion of the most efficient methods of prospecting--geophysical, geochemical and hydrochemical--is growing still bigger. Nearly 45 percent of Bulgaria's territory has been studied gravimetrically and 39 percent of it is covered by aerogeophysical photographs in the 1:50,000 scale. Space techniques are still more frequently applied in researching into the bowels of the earth.

The results of researching into the Sredna Gora metallogenic zone are successful. One of the country's biggest copper ore deposits--Prokhorovo--is also under prospecting. The latest data of geophysical prospecting show that there are conditions for finding deposits of the kind in other places of the Sredna Gora metallogenic zone. Their research will make it possible to find new copper-ore stocks and the copper yield in the future can go up by more than 2.5 times. The search for lead and zinc ore was also speeded up. Efforts have been concentrated on revealing stocks near the old ore-basins in the Rhodopes. If till 1974 Bulgaria hardly had about one million tons of marble and lining-rock stock, in less than five years more than 100 million cubic meters of marble stocks have been proved, which made it possible in the years of the seventh five-year period for the yield of marble slabs and blocks to be doubled and trebled.

The coal basins in Bulgaria have been basically researched. In the big Dobrudzha coal deposit there have been concentrated stocks which in terms of caloricity equal all stocks in the other coal basins in Bulgaria altogether. Geological prospectors have established extra stocks of lignite and bituminous coal in different districts. With Soviet assistance a complex research into the Black Sea shelf is going on, where some promising zones have been found.

According to forecasts and preliminary data Bulgaria has considerable stocks of thermal waters. It is estimated that so far about 10 percent of the probable potential sources have been found and only half of this percentage is actually utilized. An experiment is underway for artificial removing of heat from the different kinds of thermal sources.

'TRUTH' ABOUT RADIO FREE EUROPE, RADIO LIBERTY REVEALED

AU061004 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Aug 80 p 3

[Article signed (KJK): "Diversion From the Ether"]

[Excerpt] The Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, whose subversive character is well known throughout the world, have a particularly unpleasant task: It is their lot to do the most sinister and most ungrateful work so that the so-called brain centers of anti-communism do not have to "dirty their hands." It is very important that we realize this in order to be able to correctly assess their real social and ideological role and their position in anticommunist propaganda and in the ideological struggle in general.

The reader is offered an opportunity to do so by a 2-volume anthology "Diversion From the Ether--The Truth About the Incendiary Radios 'Free Europe' and 'Liberty'," published by the Orbis Press Agency a few days ago. The anthology, which is a joint product of a number of experts from the fraternal socialist countries, reveals in the light of facts the real face, the background and the purpose of the existence of the two incendiary radios. The first volume contains the discussions of the "round table" conference which was held in Zaborowo in the Polish People's Republic in 1978. The conference was attended by heads of news agencies, journalists, sociologists, historians and lawyers from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, Poland and the USSR. In addition to extensive factual material the volume contains the class and political evaluation of the content of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty programs, and other aspects of their activity.

The second volume shows, above all, with facts and documents the past and present sinister aspects of these ideodiversionist instruments of bourgeois policy and propaganda, particularly of their leading force--the United States. It reveals the connection between the radios and the CIA, the moral-political profile of their leading and "creative" cadres, their organizational structure and the objectives, content and methods of anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda.

A number of documents and facts have never been published before. In its own way, the anthology is the first work of this kind and will certainly capture the attention of all readers who are interested in learning about the behind-the-scenes operation of the radios that incessantly attack us from the ether.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS NATIONAL OLYMPIC TEAM IN MOSCOW

AU060840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Moscow, 1 August (CTK)--In Moscow on Friday Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, met the delegation of Czechoslovak athletes participating in the 22d Olympic games, headed by Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education. The reception was attended by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Yevgeniy Tiazhelnikov, CPSU Central Committee department head, representatives of the organization committee of the 22d Olympic games and other personalities were also present.

The guests also included representatives of the International Olympics Committee and the physical education organizations of fraternal socialist countries.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO BRNO ACADEMICIAN

LD051436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has conferred the Order of the Republic on academician Josef Poulik, director of the Archeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno on the occasion of his 70th birthday. This high state distinction has been presented to academician Poulik by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The granting of the Order of the Republic has been made in recognition of long selfless political, management and pedagogic work by Comrade Poulik and his important work in Slavic archeology.

LATE GRAIN HARVEST DUE TO BAD WEATHER REPORTED

LD061800 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Prague--The grain harvest started some three weeks later than usual in Czechoslovakia, after a cold and rainy June and inclement weather in the first half of July. However, the first hectare yields of wheat and barley seem promising.

In the Czech Socialist Republic alone, 12,460 combine harvesters will work in the fields, and 1,888 of them will be sent to help with the harvest in Slovakia, while for the later harvest in the Czech lands, 1,084 harvesters and crews will come from Slovakia.

Wet soil and rain-bent crops will be the main problems, together with the fact that the hay harvest, which should have been all but over, will coincide with the grain harvest. Well-tested full utilization and minimum loss methods will be used. In Slovakia, a socialist competition called "Not a Single Grain Must be Wasted" has been launched, and joined by 1,800 local organizations of the socialist youth union.

BRIEFS

CZECH HARVEST COMMISSION MEETING--The Czech Central Harvest Commission, which held a meeting in Prague on 29 July, assessed the state of grain crops, the progress of field chores, the preparedness of harvesting machinery, the procurement of early potatoes and the preparations for the harvest of flax and hops. The commission noted, among other things, that "the situation in the preparedness of harvesting machinery for the upcoming harvest is extremely unsatisfactory," the procurement of hay is "unsatisfactory thus far," that hops growers report the occurrence of plant lice and peronospora and demand an increased number of aircraft for aerial spraying of their plantations, and that flax growers expect to be able to fulfill their planned targets despite the recent rains which flattened the plants and that the transport of the flax crop has not been ensured yet. It was also said at the meeting that the harvest of apricots was expected to be good, but "certain problems could occur in view of the fact that the difference between the procurement price and the retail price is between 200-250 percent." The meeting also pressed for an early conclusion of fodder crops harvest and early potato gathering, and criticized the shortage of spare parts for harvesting machinery. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

SUBTERRANEAN GAS RESERVOIR--The subterranean reservoir of Soviet natural gas in Tvrdonice in the Breclav District holds at present about 430 million cubic meters of gas, and is capable of supplying 4.1 million cubic meters of gas to consumers daily. In the future the reservoir will be expanded and by 1983 its capacity will increase to 6 million cubic meters of gas daily. In the last year of the next 5-year plan the authorities envisage the reservoir's daily capacity to be 7.2 million cubic meter of gas daily, while storing 530 million cubic meters of Soviet natural gas. [Prague PRACE in Czech 31 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BILLY CARTER AFFAIR

AU070940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] ADN, Washington--An affair involving the brother of U.S. President Carter, Billy Carter, is currently causing great commotion among the American public: According to agency reports, he has accepted monies amounting to more than $200,000 from abroad for his share in foreign policy activities. The American news agency AP claims that the affair is "a main target for criticism of Carter" shortly before the beginning of the national Democratic convention scheduled for the middle of next week which will moninate the presidential candidate.

NATO 'PRESSURE' ON GREECE, U.S. 'WOOING' OF TURKEY ANALYZED

DW061655 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] Greece is currently exposed to increased pressure from NATO. The country, which in 1974 severed its military ties with the North Atlantic pact, will now be readied for its return, but will all those concerned join in? Arno Friedmann comments:

To begin with, let us recall the circumstances that prompted Greece six years ago to withdraw from the military structure of NATO. After a dictatorship that had lasted for almost seven years, the regime of the colonels was overthrown and people from throughout the country were then able to discuss quite openly who had supported the dictatorship for such a long time and who actually had brought the dictators to power. The right answers were easy to find. NATO had been involved and eventually it was strong pressure brought to bear from below that caused the government in Athens to terminate its military NATO commitments.

Since then, diplomats and military officials of the United States and of other NATO states constantly attempted to bring Greece back to the military pact. The southern flank of the alliance is all open, they argue, and what is even worse, it is broken because former NATO partners Greece and Turkey are at loggerheads. It is precisely this fact that has complicated the problem so much for the NATO leadership. No headway is being made, because the causes that led to the tensions between Greece and Turkey still exist.

This is why the NATO leadership endeavors to dismantle the rivalries between the two countries. This, however, has failed until now because of the unsolved Cyprus problem and the Aegean issue, in which, as is known, rich crude oil deposits are at stake.

Washington's wooing of Turkey, where the Pentagon seeks to compensate for the bases lost in Iran, entailed increased arms and economic deliveries to Ankara. This, in the view of the Greek Government, however, leads to shifting the power ratio in the eastern Mediterranean and is to the disadvantage of Greece. Vexation at this may be one of the reasons that Athens has not signed the agreement on military bases with the United States which was initialed as early as 3 years ago.

Thus, the current pressure exerted by NATO pursues a double aim--namely, American military bases in accordance with the ideas of Washington and Greece's return to NATO. In this aim the Washington planners do not proceed from the premise that the situation is particularly favorable at present.

Instead, they proceed from the absolutely correct assumption that chances could only be reduced later on, as for instance under a new government, if as proposed, in the spring of 1981 a referendum followed by new elections will be held. Public opinion in Greece is against U.S. bases and in favor of a full withdrawal from NATO. This is the view held for long by the opposition parties, such as the social-democratic PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] and the communist party.

Nevertheless the question remains as to how long the conservative government in Athens will be able to resist the pressure exerted by NATO. If the opinion of the democratic forces had its way then Greece would decide in favor of a free and independent policy.

KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER PEN SOVAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD042013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--The Kampuchean people are successfully continuing on their peaceful road of national construction. This was underscored on Monday at a press conference in Berlin by Pen Sovan, vice president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and minister of national defense.

He listed the progress made since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime during the stabilization of life throughout Kampuchea, such as the relatively good harvest which resulted following last year's return of the population to their homes. Industrial production has increased considerably through many newly opened enterprises, and after many years the health and education system is again beginning to function in all parts of the country. Pen Sovan emphasized that these achievements by the tempered Kampuchean people are primarily the result of the all-round fraternal support and close cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist states. Since large sections of the Kampuchean intelligentsia fell victim to the murderous policy of the previous regime, the current training, for example, of young cadres in the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the GDR is of extraordinary importance for the country.

Pen Sovan continued that the Kampuchean state leadership is supported in its policy of peace and understanding by all socialist countries and the world's progressive movements. He condemned emphatically the aggressive endeavors primarily of the United States and China in seeking to step up tensions in Southeast Asia, to destroy the revolutionary achievements of the Kampuchean people and to halt progress. After liberation Kampuchea inherited a difficult heritage but tackled the national task of construction with confidence. The Kampuchean people want to continue with this task, and are ready to solve all existing problems by peaceful means, said Pen Sovan.

He described in this connection the meeting of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in mid July as a first step against imperialist machinations in Southeast Asia. Pen Sovan concluded that with this meeting in the Laotian capital it has been possible to further decisively strengthen the cohesion of the three Indochinese countries.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

Opening of Talks

LD061346 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Consultations on the coordination of the economic plans for 1981-85 between the GDR and Poland began in Berlin this morning.

The delegations are headed by the chairmen of the state planning commissions of the two countries, Gerhard Schuerer and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk.

Protocol Signed

LD061819 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--With the signing today of a protocol with the Polish People's Republic, the GDR has completed economic coordination plans up to 1985 with all CEMA states. This was pointed out by Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR Planning Commission, at a press briefing on the signing of today's protocol. He said that the specialization and cooperation between the GDR and Poland will be extended to new spheres, such as microelectronics, air conditioning equipment, automation equipment, timber processing machinery and light [licht] sources.

His Polish counterpart Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk briefly described the joint work and division of labor in science and technology as the focal points of bilateral cooperation. Examples of this cooperation can be found in electrical engineering, automation technology, data processing and coal processing. Schuerer and Wrzaszczyk described the plan coordination between both states as a stable basis for the development of both economies.

Wrzaszczyk, Stoph Meeting

LD061638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic, for a friendly discussion.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, tribute was paid to the high degree of fraternal alliance and to the positive development of the economic relations between both countries. Many government agreements and accords form a stable basis for the further shaping of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Willi Stoph and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk jointly agreed on the great importance of the agreements reached in May 1977 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and of the annual friendly meetings, for the further expansion of economic cooperation.

In this connection both sides described the results of the coordination of the economic plans for 1981 to 1985 as an important contribution toward the shaping of relations between the two neighboring states in the sense of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. Also present at the meeting was Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--By the beginning of the week, the cooperative peasants had harvested grain on more than half a million hectares. Winter barley is still being harvested in the southern Bezirke, while the harvesting of winter rye and winter oleaginous fruits began in the middle and northern Bezirke. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

NEPSZABADSAG NOTES FAILURE OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

LD030906 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 2 (MTI)--"As for the grain embargo adopted against the Soviet Union, Canada, one of America's strongest allies hitherto, has also left the U.S. side. According to the Trudeau government, its Conservative predecessor made a big mistake--when practically alone among the major grain-exporting countries--it joined unconditionally the U.S. measure. Canada's move has practically shattered the fence which Washington tried to raise in the way of cereals export to the Soviet Union," runs a commentary in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG.

The Budapest paper further points out that the "fence" in question has been quite gap-toothed even so far. "The capitalist countries, more and more anxious over the zigzagging foreign policy of the White House, seem to show no willingness to sacrifice their economic interests, which dictate to maintain the business ties with the Soviet Union, on the altar of this dubious 'ally's loyalty'. Argentina has openly undertaken to send grain supplies to the Soviet Union despite the embargo declared obligatory for the West..."

The commentator remarks that it is not the first time that Washington resorted to the embargo device. In 1920 the United States was among the first to put the young Soviet state under economic blockade, and after the Second World War it was Washington which urged to set up the Paris-based COCOM bureau of the developed capitalist states, with the aim to obstruct trade with the Soviet Union, mainly sales of advanced technology. The 1920 embargo failed to reverse the wheel of history, and the inventors of COCOM also had reason to meditate when in 1957 the U.S. radio stations received the signals from the first man-made space vehicle, the Soviet Sputnik which represented the highest technical standard of the time," adds the commentator. Then he points out that the current embargo of the Carter administration ended in a bad failure much the same way, partly because it weakened the position of the American farmers themselves, and partly because--in respect of the ban on advanced technology sales--the place of the U.S. companies under government pressure has been taken by willing West German, Japanese, French and Italian factories, concluding deals worth hundreds of millions of dollars with Soviet foreign trade companies for the delivery of hughly sophisticated equipment.

The commentator of the central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party reminds that in the United States, too, there are more and more leading politicians who speak about the failure of the embargo as a tool of political and economic pressure, including such who supported it at the beginning. And the negative American views are shared by most of Washington's allies too. According to BUSINESS WEEK echoing influential U.S. business circles, the White House, under the growing and multiple pressure, has come to seek already now an "acceptable solution" for the lifting of the embargo.

"Anyway it is fact that official Washington has to face all what was described by an American commentator as the 'boomerang effect': The exceedingly adverse home political response and the fact that the isolation from its allies on this issue has become practically complete after the Canadian decision," concludes the commentary in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD010857 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 1 Aug 80

["Jean Francois-Poncet's Visit--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)--Jean Francois-Poncet, foreign minister of the Republic of France, paid an official visit to Hungary on July 30-31, 1980, at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The French foreign minister was received separately by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

At their discussions marked by an objective and cordial atmosphere, the two foreign ministers reviewed timely international issues as well as the prospects of developing bilateral relations. They paid special attention to questions pertaining to European security. Both sides emphasized the need for detente. They concurred that the path leading to the dissolution of the present tension and settlement of disputed topics should be found through peaceful negotiations. The ministers took a stand that under the current world situation the practical application of peaceful coexistence formed the sole rational choice. Towards this, it is particularly important that detente should extend also to the military sphere and, with due respect to the principle of equal security, suitable progress should be made in the sphere of disarmament and reduction of arms. Ascribing great significance to the preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting, the ministers voiced the hope that this session would fruitfully serve cooperation among the signatory countries in the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

The foreign ministers established with satisfaction that in the foregoing period the relations between the two countries have registered a welcome development in several spheres. Both sides expressed full willingness for the further development of Hungarian-French cooperation. During the visit Jean Francois-Poncet and Frigyes Puja signed a legal assistance agreement between the Republic of France and the People's Republic of Hungary.

The French foreign minister has invited the Hungarian foreign minister for a visit to France. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

PUJA RECEIVES CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD051900 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI)--Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister J.R. Viera Linares, who paid a visit to Budapest at the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, conducted talks about timely questions figuring on various forums of the United Nations organization.

The Cuban deputy foreign minister was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

BORBANDI ADDRESSES ATHLETES ON RETURN FROM OLYMPICS

LD042021 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 4 (MTI)--The Hungarian sportsmen, sport leaders and experts who took part at the 23rd summer Olympic games in Moscow, were given a ceremonial reception at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest on their return from the Soviet capital on Monday afternoon.

Those present on the dais included Mihaly Korom, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the party Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union; and V.L. Musatov, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

Under Secretary of State Istvan Buda, president of Hungary's National Office for Physical Culture and Sport, chairman of the Hungarian Olympic Committee and head of the Hungarian contingent at the Moscow Olympic games, reported to Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi.

Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers delivered a festive address and said among other things: "It is my honourable task to welcome you on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire working people of Hungary, on the occasion of your return home from an outstanding event of sport history, the Olympic games of Moscow.

"Little less than three weeks ago, when we bid you farewell, we wished you to fulfil your mission with success, to stand your ground with honour, to achieve good results, to suitably represent the Hungarian sport and the colours of this country.

"We asked you to prove good the confidence reposed in you as our selected contestants, to carry on the rich Olympic traditions of Hungarian sport, to put up a behavior worthy of you homeland, your nation on the road of constructing socialism, that serves the Olympic idea and the cause of friendship among the nations.

"Now that the Olympic games are over, we may happily assert that you have attained these goals and have met our expectations. We are happy that the members of the Hungarian Olympic contingent have by their conduct earned respect from the hosts and from the rest of nations. In addition to brilliant sport successes, you have gained appreciation and a lot of new friends for this country, for Hungarian sport and for yourselves.

"We highly appreciate the successes you have achieved in the contests and your long assiduous work of previous years, several of you have put up exceptional performances, surpassing in fact your own selves.

"Particular appreciation and honour are due to those who have finished on top. Hearty congratulations to the gold, silver and bronze medalists and those who have won valuable points for a placing of their team. Extra gratitude to the leaders, experts and activists of the sport movement who have been contributing with their work to Hungary's success.

"In terms of highest acknowledgment led me speak of the work performed by the Moscow hosts in preparing, organizing, conducting this first summer Olympic games ever arranged in a socialist country. It is no exaggeration to state that the organizing committee has surpassed all previous Olympics in assuring on the highest level all the conditions that are imperative premises for a successful contest," said Janos Borbandi.

BABIUCH ADDRESSES OLYMPIC ATHLETES 6 AUGUST

LD062012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] At the offices of the Council of Ministers today, Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met a group of Polish competitors in the recent Olympics, trainers and sport activists who helped to produce our country's successes at the summer Moscow-80 games.

At the start of the meeting Marian Renke, head of the Polish Olympic mission and chairman of the main physical culture and sports committee, recalled our sportsmen's achievements at the Moscow Olympics. Premier Edward Babiuch was next to speak. Addressing the Olympic sportsmen, Premier Babiuch said:

[Begin Babiuch recording] It gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to be able to meet you here today. I would like to thank you most sincerely for your effort and toil, congratulate you on your results, congratulate all medal winners, members of our Olympic team who are present here, thank the trainers and instructors present here, the officials of the Polish sports movement and the Polish Olympic Committee. We are glad that all in all our team was up to its task, that you have brought back so many medals, that our team put up a worthy performance, that by its attitude it gained popularity among other competitors and other teams and that it gained popularity for Poland among other nations.

For all that I would like to thank you. I would like to ask you to convey my thanks to your colleagues who went to the Olympics but are not present here. I would like to wish you more success in your glorious sporting activities. May those of you who take part in domestic and international sports events break more records and gain new medals at Olympic games in the future. [end recording]

LUKASZEWICZ MEETS FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD062120 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 August (PAP)--Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Jerzy Lukaszewicz met today with member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF], director of L'HUMANITE, Roland Leroy, who has been invited to Poland by the PUWP Central Committee. The meeting reflected the broad and favourably developing cooperation and friendship between the PUWP and the PCF. It was an occasion to discuss current problems of both parties' activities.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI CONGRATULATE SRV LEADERS ON SPACE FLIGHT

LD312020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] On the occasion of the first Vietnamese cosmonaut taking part in a space flight on board the Soviet Soyuz-37 orbital station, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent cordial congratulations to Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party; Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government.

The telegram says: We express the profound conviction that the joint efforts of the socialist states in space research will promote better understanding and exploitation of space for the benefit of mankind, while at the same time producing a further strengthening of fraternal friendship between the peoples of the socialist states, and a further strengthening of their struggle for peace and detente in the world.

KOR REPORTS RENEWED DISTURBANCES, ARRESTS

LD070955 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 Aug 80 p 14

[Unattributed dispatch: "More Protest Demonstrations and Strikes in Polish Factories"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--According to the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] spokesman, there have been disturbances and "arrests of workers" in various Polish enterprises in the past few days, after a 1-week "intermission."

In particular, various enterprises in the port area of Gdynia, a Baltic city, were apparently involved in these demonstrations in which around 2,000 people took part. Negotiations have apparently been going on in Gdynia since Saturday [2 August]. Also according to the KOR spokesman, other incidents have occurred in Kielce in the southeast of the country where work reportedly stopped in the (Polmot SHL) Automobile factory. The workers in this enterprise had demanded wage increases and suspended their strike after the management promised to give an answer on 7 August. The "Automatic Press Works"--a Warsaw factory--was at a standstill for a few hours last Saturday following a "work stoppage." These demonstrations began at the beginning of July after the announcement of price rises for some types of meat. According to statements by the KOR spokesman the protests have already involved 120 enterprises.

STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES DATA ON 1980 DEVELOPMENT

LD061502 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (PAP)--The chief statistical office published data about Poland's socio-economic development and the implementation of the national socio-economic plan in the first half of 1980. The communique stresses that because of the harsh winter the first quarter of 1979 was not typical and it lowered the results obtained in the first half of 1979. This fact should be taken into account in assessing the indices of dynamics of growth.

At the end of June 1980, Poland's population amounted to 35.6 million persons and grew by some 0.5 per cent as compared with the figure registered at the end of 1979. Some 20.8 million persons live in the towns and 14.8 million persons live in the countryside. The town population accounts for 58.4 per cent of Poland's inhabitants. The average employment in the socialized economy grew to 11,966,000 in the first half of this year, a 0.3 per cent rise.

Money incomes of the population employed in enterprises of the socialized economy amounted to 783,500 million zlotys and were by 9.8 per cent higher than last year. The average monthly nominal net wage in the socialized economy rose by 9.9 per cent in the first half of this year.

The average number of old-age pensions and disability benefits (without those for farmers) amounted to 4,057,000 zlotys in the first half of 1980. The value of old-age pensions and disability benefits for individual farmers amounted to 4,500 million zlotys in the first half of this year.

Some 66,700 doctors and 18,000 dentists were registered at the end of June 1980. The number of beds in hospitals amounted to some 200,000. There were 56.2 beds per 10,000 inhabitants.

The sold production of the socialized industry, in current prices, grew by 7.0 percent. Higher than the average growth of the sold production was obtained in the engineering, electro-technical, electronic, precision, chemical and building materials industries, the industry of the means of transport, the glass-making, pottery, timber, paper-making, textile, clothing and leather industries.

Relatively low was the advancement in the implementation of the annual plan of the production of basic raw materials and fuels, including lignite, natural gas, aluminium, lead, zinc, nitrogenous fertilisers, plastics, synthetic rubber, lacquers, fibre and chipboards. On the other hand, good results were attained in the production of electrolytic copper, tractors, tv-sets, home washing machines, plastics, medicines and sewing machines. An improvement in energy situation was noted.

In agriculture, the situation is influenced by unfavourable weather conditions. According to preliminary data of the 1980 agricultural census, the cattle population dropped by 3.0 percent, including the population of cows decreased by 1.6 percent. All in all, the pig population grew by 0.4 percent. The sheep population dropped by 0.5 percent as compared with 1979.

The overall value of agricultural produce (in current prices) bought by the state from individual farmers was greater by over 4.2 percent, which is connected with an increase in the purchase of some products.

Capital expenditures by the [word indistinct] economy amounted to 225,600 million zlotys in the first half of 1980, which means that the 1980 national socio-economic plan has been advanced in 41.7 percent. Socialized transport enterprises carried about 861.8 million tons of cargo and 11,775.6 [as received] million passengers, Polish ships carried (?over) 22.2 million tons of cargo--a 25.4 percent increase. Polish seaports reloaded 36.0 [as received] tons of cargo--a 17.0 percent increase. The advancement of the implementation of the tasks of this year's national socio-economic plan in reloading came to 51.7 percent.

Foreign trade turnover (in current prices) grew by 15.6 percent in the first half of this year. Turnover with the CEMA states grew by 5.9 percent. The value of turnover with the capitalist states increased by 29.8 percent in the first half of this year. Export grew by 38.3 percent and import by 22.1 percent Polish exports of electroengineering products (excluding construction) grew by 17.0 percent. The share of this group of products in global exports grew from 40.9 percent in the first half of 1979 to 41.6 percent in the first half of this year. Fuels and agricultural products increased their share in the imports structure. [Word indistinct] in imports of electroengineering, metallurgy, light and food industry products have gone down.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON 'ANTI-SOVIET' DEMONSTRATION IN WARSAW

The following is a correction to the item entitled "'Anti-Soviet' Demonstration in Warsaw Reported," published in the 5 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 1. The sourceline to this item should read: "Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 3-4 Aug 80 p 4."

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT OF NEW STATE OF VANUATU

AU051152 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to President George Sokomanu of the new Republic of Vanuatu]

[Text] To his excellency Mr George Sokomanu, president of the Republic of Vanuatu, Port Vila:

On the occasion of the proclamation of national independence for your country, I convey to you most sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for progress and peace to the people of the Republic of Vanuatu along the path of development, independence, and consolidation of their national unity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU051458 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at Neptun resort today Abdul Hamid Adjali, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to our country.

Presenting his credentials, Ambassador Abdul Hamid Adjali extended wishes for happiness, health and success to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, as well as wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Romanian people.

In the speech made on this occasion, the ambassador pointed to the good relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Algeria, relations that are continuously developing on the solid foundation of the two people's adherence to ideals of freedom, justice, progress and peace. After talks about certain topical issues of the world situation, the speaker said: The aggravation of the political situation at the political and economic level requires steady and consistent efforts. Such efforts are all the more necessary now as to allow us, together with other countries sharing our concerns, to act at the United Nations and other international forums to speed up the liberation of peoples, to find just and lasting solutions to problems facing us, to democratize international relations, to facilitate real and universal detente, to attain effective disarmament and to promote the establishment of a new international order.

Receiving the ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the wishes conveyed and for his praise of the Romanian people and himself personally, and asked him to extend best wishes for personal health and happiness to Algeria's president as well as wishes for peace, prosperity and full success to the friendly Algerian people in their efforts to build a new, free and independent life.

After stressing that the Romanian people is engaged in broad activity to implement the 12th RCP Congress decisions and to ensure the necessary material base for successfully fulfilling the goals of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Socialist Romania consistently militates on behalf of basing relations among nations on the lasting foundation of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

We note with satisfaction that, on the basis of these principles, Romanian-Algerian relations are increasingly developing.

The speaker praised the successes attained by the friendly Algerian people in their country's socioeconomic development and stressed the upward course of Romanian-Algerian relations of friendship and cooperation, which are particularly stimulated by decisions and agreements reached at the highest level. The messages I and President Chadli have exchanged in the past year and a half, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, have contributed to identifying new ways and means for continuously developing comprehensive relations between our countries. I believe that there are broad opportunities yet unexplored and that by joint efforts we will be able to identify and utilize new projects and programs of cooperation between our countries, particularly in trade exchanges, production sharing and other fields of mutual interest.

After stressing that the international situation has considerably worsened in the first part of this year due to the accumulation of a number of complicated problems, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: In these circumstances, Romania considers that everything possible should be done to halt the accentuation of tension, to resume and continue the policy of detente and peace and to politically resolve all contentious issues through negotiations and through the firm promotion of a policy of cooperation and understanding, which can ensure the free and independent development of each nation.

The speaker also said that there is a broad identity and similarity of views between our countries on the great problems of international life, something which offers most favorable opportunities to continuously deepen cooperation between Romania and Algeria, both at a bilateral level and at the United Nations, the Group of 77 and other world forums.

After the presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Abdul Hamid Adjali. The ceremony and talks were attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Silviu Curticeanu, presidential and State Council secretary.

BURTICA RECEIVES UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL DADZIE

AU061901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest 6 Jul (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on August 6 Kenneth Dadzie, UN director-general for development and international economic cooperation.

They exchanged views on the problems on the agenda of the forthcoming UN special session devoted to the new world economic order.

ANDREI RECEIVES SOMALI SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL

AU061906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest 6 Aug (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, met on August 6 with the delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party led by Abdulkadir Haji Mohamed, member of the CC, chairman of the General Organization and Mobilization Bureau of the CC of the SRSP.

Questions were discussed related to the development of friendship and collaboration ties between the two countries and views were exchanged on current international issues of common interest.

RCP SECRETARY COMAN RECEIVES PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL

AU061903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on August 6 the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Muhammad Taysir Qub'a, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On that occasion the two sides exchanged information on the current concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, as well as on some aspects of the international life.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS PLA ANNIVERSARY

AU051155 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] In the afternoon of 30 July a festive meeting was held at the central army house devoted to the 53d anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], attended by generals, officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the Bucharest garrison.

The meeting was opened by Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council, who also made a speech. PRC military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, Yuan Yunlou spoke about the significance of the event.

At the end of the meeting the participants viewed a photo exhibition on "Aspects of the Life and Work of PLA Military."

On the same occasion, PRC Ambassador to Bucharest Chen Shuliang and the military, air and naval attache, Yuan Yunlou met with staff and cadets of military training institutions belonging to the Sibiu garrison. Documentary movies were shown.

On the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the PLA, Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Xu Xiangqian, minister of national defense of the PRC.

CEAUSESCU TO OPEN WORLD HISTORIANS CONGRESS 10 AUGUST

AU061910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest 6 Aug (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the 15th International Congress on Historical Science--a prestigious meeting to be attended by over 2,000 historians from all over the world--will open on Sunday, August 10 under the high patronage of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The highlight of the opening session, to be held in the big hall of the palace of the republic in Bucharest on August 10 in the afternoon, will be the message addressed to the participants by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania.

Over August 11-17 the congress will proceed in 26 sections and commissions. More than 100 subjects from most varied domains of world historiography and geographical areas will be debated. The closing session will be held at the palace of the republic on Sunday, August 17.

Covering most topical questions, the major themes to be debated (in a chronological order) will refer to: Eastern Europe, an area of converging civilizations; peace problems and their forms throughout the centuries; federative and pluralistic states; woman in society. An important place within the proceedings will be held by the chronology section which is to cover all historical epochs from ancient to contemporary history including themes of international or regional interest. Meetings of numerous associations, commissions, federations and international or regional committees, institutes and working groups either affiliated or non-affiliated to the International Committee for Historical Sciences will be held on the first two days of the congress.

Romanian historians will participate in the proceedings of the congress, make addresses on major themes of national history and present general reports and co-reports on major themes. Approached in light of the Romanian people's multiple relations--political, economic, cultural, etc--with the neighbouring peoples, with the peoples in the Europe and on other continents, the themes included in the agenda of the congress and presented by both Romanian and foreign experts will point to the substantial contribution of the Romanian people to the building of world history and civilization within a framework of international audience.

The world forum of historians in Bucharest will be a happy opportunity of rapprochement among scientists on all meridians, of cooperation and collaboration, of understanding among nations. The Romanian historians--Dan Berindei, secretary of the National Committee of Historians of Romania, pointed out--will act for providing a climate of understanding and productive cooperation, of constructive dialogue in keeping with the principles of Romania's foreign policy.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES GALATI MASS RALLY 6 AUGUST

AU061612 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1517 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 6 August mass rally in Galati on his working visit to that country--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you and to all the inhabitants of Galati municipality and county warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf. [applause, chants]

We have come to Galati on a working visit. We wanted to see how the wonderful iron and steel workers, the shipbuilders, the machine builders and workers in other sectors, the cooperative peasantry and the engineers are fulfilling the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, to see what is happening in this part of our Modavia. [applause, cheers]

We again visited the Galati iron and steel complex--socialist Romania's great steel citadel--which is currently producing close to 50 percent of our steel output, and which will continue to hold first place in Romania's steel industry until 1990. [applause, cheers] We witnessed the commissioning of the new 3 million ton steel plan, a plant equipped with modern, high technology installations, as well as the start up of the new plate rolling mill and of other projects, which are raising the technical level of the Galati iron and steel complex. [applause] We noted with great satisfaction the enthusiastic work done by builders and iron and steel workers to ensure the commissioning and optimal functioning of this great iron and steel citadel.

Certain critical remarks could be levelled, but I do not now wish to refer to them. I have done so during the visit and I hope that the iron and steel workers and the builders will understand that by not criticizing I give them credit for working and recovering the lags. [applause, cheers]

This is why I want to convey to all the builders and iron and steel workers of Galati warmest congratulations and wishes for new successes, so that they can produce yields of an ever better quality and raise the technical level and economic efficiency. [applause]

We have also visited the Galati shipyards, where we were happy to note the progress made, the fact that today the shipyards measure up to modern European shipyards, being a source of pride for Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers]

Indeed, Romania's shipbuilding industry has greatly developed in the past 15 years. We progressed from small, 3,000, 4,000 or 6,000 ton vessels to 55,000 ton vessels in Galati, and in the future we plan to build 65,000 ton ships and 150,000 ton ships in Constanta. This demonstrates the enormous leap forward made by our shipbuilders, by our machine-building industry, and the capabilities of Romanian industry. [applause, cheers]

There is criticism to be levelled at the shipyards, too. However, in view of the good results and of the pledges made, namely that in the coming years the installations supplied to our shipyards, Galati among them, will be better utilized, I do not want to criticize now. I trust the shipbuilders to build highly technological vessels, to increase economic efficiency and to make the most of their equipment. This is the basis for the development of our socialist fatherland. Hence, I also want to convey to them warmest congratulations and wishes for new successes. [applause, cheers]

I also visited the old rolling mill, or the sheet rolling plant which has by now greatly developed and is producing high-quality steel, stainless steel and other metals required in our national economy. Although compared to the iron and steel complex it is a small plant, it nevertheless has great significance for our national economy. This plant has a good collective of specialists, workers and engineers, who are making efforts to obtain the best possible results. This is why I want to convey to them warmest congratulations and wishes for ever greater success in all their activities. [applause, cheers]

The other enterprises of Galati have also attained good results. During the current 5-year plan they have achieved noteworthy results. Generally speaking, Galati is making an important contribution to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan, to the development of our socialist fatherland. For this, I want to warmly congratulate all working people active in Galati's industry, and express wishes for ever new successes. I hope they will make every effort to take a frontranking place by the end of the 5-year plan. [applause, cheers]

From here, from this great mass rally in Galati, I want to mention with great satisfaction the good results attained by the working people active in our socialist fatherland's industry, who will exceed the current 5-year plan provisions, thus making a considerable contribution to Socialist Romania's development, to raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. From here, from Galati, I want to convey congratulations to all working people in industry, as well a wishes for increasingly greater successes. [applause, cheers]

We have attained good results in the other areas of activity as well. Education, science and culture have greatly progressed; the level of professional and political training of all our people has increased. On this basis, the national income, the wealth of our socialist fatherland, has considerably grown, so that we have been able to adopt measures to markedly raise the people's living standard. As you know, this year the last remuneration increases envisaged for the current 5-year plan are being implemented. Remunerations will have thus increased by about 30 percent, as compared to the 20 percent initially envisaged. That is to say, far above the 5-year plan provisions. This marked increase in incomes and in the working people's living standard forcefully verifies the correctness of the policy of our communist party, which is unswervingly applying the general truths of socialist construction and social development to conditions prevailing in Romania, unflinchingly guided by the revolutionary dialectial-materialist and historical concept. [applause, cheers]

The increase in the living standard clearly domonstrates that everything that we are achieving in our country, the essence of our communist party's policy and of building the comprehensively developed socialist society is the well-being and happiness of all the people, the multifaceted development of human personality, the assertion of our dignified and free nation. [applause, cheers]

This increase in incomes recorded in the current 5-year plan and throughout the past 5-year plans is also reflected in a great increase in the consumption of industrial and food products. I will cite only a few figures as an example: In 1965 the meat consumption per capita was 26 kg; this year, it was 62 kg. No country in the world has recorded such growth in per capita consumption in only 15 years. [applause] Milk consumption has more than doubled. [chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Anyone looking at our cities, villages, counties and localities can see the upsurge in housing construction, industry, agriculture, social-cultural establishments, housing [as heard], the fact that the entire country is rapidly changing, due to the enthusiastic efforts of the working people, of all our people, who unflinchingly implement the communist party's policy, which is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of all our people. [cheers]

As you will know, there are still many shortcomings and there is still a lot to be done to implement the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society. However, what we have attained in the years of socialist construction and in the past three 5-year plans proves that it is within our power to overcome all obstacles by acting in close unity under the leadership of the communist party and by firmly acting against what is old and courageously promoting, in a revolutionary way, that which is new in all fields of activity. [applause, cheers]

We have also attained important successes in developing agricultural production. Today I visited the (Bujorul) agroindustrial council in Galati. Indeed, I was also scheduled to visit a production cooperative whose chairman took the floor at this rally. Unfortunately, we ran behind schedule and did not want to be late for the rally. However, I noted the good results throughout the entire county from what I saw at the (Bujorul) agroindustrial council in the strong development of vegetable and animal agricultural production and the increase in labor productivity in this sector. As a matter of fact we have good nationwide results in developing agricultural production, although we must openly say that we could have achieved more if we had worked better and utilized available means more judiciously. But, generally speaking, we have good results and I want to congratulate cooperative workers and the working people of (Bujorul) agroindustrial council and the entire Galati agricultural sector as well as all working people of Socialist Romania's agriculture for results attained and wish them new successes in turning our agriculture into a powerful element of the construction of socialism in Romania. [applause, cheers].

Dear comrades: There is no doubt that we can be satisfied with our achievements, but we are aware of the fact that we have to work better, strengthen the spirit of responsibility, struggle to reduce material expenditure and energy consumption and resolutely struggle to increase economic efficiency and profitability in all fields of activity. Let us act in such a way as to attain a greater increase in net production, national income and the overall wealth of our socialist fatherland. On this basis, we will be able to continuously develop Socialist Romania by ensuring the continuous increase in the material and intellectual well-being of our people. We have everything necessary to attain this goal and I am convinced that the Galati working people will also do everything possible to occupy an increasingly import place in the overall development of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

We must continue to act to improve the planning and management of the entire economic activity, to ensure the proper functioning of the working people's councils, general meetings and people's councils, and to promote the active participation of the broad masses in leading all fields of activity. We must never forget that socialist democracy and the people's participation in consciously shaping their own future are the guarantee of the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause, cheers]

We must firmly act to increase the role and improve the activity of all party organizations, proceeding from the fact that each communist and each party organization must do everything possible to act in close connection and together with the masses of working people. The role of communists is to act to develop socialist consciousness and to be in the front ranks of activity to promote a revolutionary spirit and to carry out the party program. The communists have no other rights than the rights of all workers and working people in our fatherland. They have the same duties but greater responsibility to be revolutionary because they belong to a revolutionary party, and have the responsibility to work in a revolutionary and communist spirit. [applause, cheers]

Communists have always served the people and their independence and sovereignty. Under today's conditions, the responsibility of communists is to do everything possible to unswervingly serve the people in all their activity, to ensure the fatherland's development and to strengthen the country's independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers]

We have a powerful party organization in Galati, with over 90,000 members--a strong revolutionary detachment in which workers and working people directly engaged in production are predominant. Among party ranks there are also a large number of peasants, intelligentsia and people who are doing everything to ensure the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania. I want to warmly congratulate the Galati communists and party organization for their work. These congratulations are also extended to all Galati inhabitants, as they are to the communists, because the results attained by communists are reflected in the way in which all working people are implementing the party policy in Galati. In congratulating the communists, I actually congratulate all inhabitants of Galati. [applause, cheers]

I have known the Galati party organization since 1939. I know that we also had strong organizations here in the underground period, in the struggle against fascism and in the war for the fatherland's liberation. That is why I am fully convinced that the party organization and all working people, closely united around the communists, will continue to unflinchingly impelement the decisions of our 12th party congress. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends: While concerning ourselves with implementing the party program, we fulfill our duties as revolutionaries and communists to our people.

At the same time, we make an important contribution to the overall cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world. It is a well-known truth that--to the extent that each party is fulfilling its duties to its people, that socialism is being successfully built in each country and that the struggle for peace and progress is carried on--to the same extent each people and party increase their contribution to the cause of socialism, peace and the liberation of peoples. [applause, cheers]

We have acted and continue to unswervingly act to develop relations with all socialist countries and to strengthen cooperation with the CEMA countries and all socialist countries, in the belief that strengthening cooperation and unity with all socialist countries and overcoming differences among them are very important factors for peace, socialism and international cooperation.

[applause, cheers]

In this framework, as I said at the 12th party congress, we do everything possible to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with neighboring socialist countries and, in this respect, we attach particular importance to cooperation with our great neighbor, the USSR, by basing our relations with socialist countries on the invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality of rights, comradely cooperation and mutual assistance and mutual respect for national independence. [applause, cheers]

We promote broad activity to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with developing countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a new international economic order in the belief that unity and cooperation among developing countries are important elements of the struggle for peace and a better and more just world on our planet. [applause, cheers]

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we also develop relations with developed capitalist countries, and all states, by actively participating in the international division of labor. We believe that everything should be done to ensure broad international cooperation on the basis of full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, unflinching observance of national sovereignty and independence, nonuse of force and the threat of force and respect for each people's inalienable right to be masters of its destiny and to develop in freedom in accordance with its wishes. [applause, cheers]

As is well known, there has been a very serious aggravation of the international situation; events have occurred that sharpened tension and endangered the policy of peace. These events have caused tension that the world has not known for a long time. Now, the tension has lessened somewhat, but the problems that caused it remain unresolved. It is therefore necessary to do everything possible to solve all problems through political negotiations alone, proceeding from the need to observe each nation's independence and free development. Let us do everything possible to resume the policy of detente, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world. [applause, cheers]

The fact that the aggravation of the international situation was halted is due to the fact that world public opinion, the broad masses, progressive forces and many peoples on all continents spoke out against the policy of tension, refused to become instruments of the policy of force and advocated political solutions, detente, disarmament, negotiations and peace. [applause, cheers]

In recent years, new mass-destruction means were concentrated in Europe, including nuclear weapons. At the end of last year, NATO decided to deploy new medium-range missiles. There is the danger of an accumulation of means that can destroy our entire continent.

That is why we firmly speak out against the deployment and development of all kinds of new missiles; we speak out for negotiations between the two sides aimed at halting the deployment and development of new missiles and eventually proceeding to destroying existing missiles. We must do everything possible to halt the arms race in Europe and throughout the world and to ensure disarmement, primarily nuclear disarmament. [applause, cheers]

Romania acts firmly and consistently to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation. We want this conference to give new impetus to implementing the Helsinki documents and to lay a foundation for a conference on disarmament in Europe, for developing economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation and for a policy of peace and equal cooperation among all peoples of our continent. [applause, cheers]

We European peoples must jointly assume greater responsibility toward the fate of our peoples and our continent's future and must act until it is not too late to ensure disarmament and guarantee the right of our peoples and all mankind to life and existence. [applause, cheers]

Over $500 billion is being spent today in the world on weapons. Such expenditures have become a heavy burden for all peoples and it is hard to say how long they will be able to bear this crazy arms race. That is why we must say a clear no to arming and belligerant adventures; we must firmly demand an end to military expenditures and demand their reduction, and these means should be devoted to the well-being and happiness of peoples and to cooperation and peace. [applause, cheers]

We are aware of the fact that an end to this armaments policy and the attainment of disarmament, a new economic order and a better and more just world is within the power of peoples, in their unified, firm and determined struggle as well as in the struggle of everybody wishing to be free and live in peace. There is no doubt that communists should be in the front ranks and that we must strengthen the unity and cooperation of communists with socialist parties, social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, all democratic parties and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. In the unity of all these forces and in the unity of peoples lies the guarantee of peace and of all peoples' existence. [applause, cheers]

We in Romania are building (?durable foundations) of socialist construction. Other peoples building socialism are doing the same. Other peoples with different social systems can also make efforts for their socioeconomic development. We must do everything possible to ensure that what we are building today on the basis of a most advanced civilization will last a long time and will not fall prey to destructive nuclear or other weapons. That is why, dear comrades, while building socialism by making efforts to implement the party-program, we must understand that the struggle for peace and for international cooperationand unity in the struggle for disarmament is one of the key elements and a prerequisite for the victory of socialism and progress in the world and for a better and more just world. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends: In conclusion I would like to mention with much satisfaction that we have good impressions from our visit to Galati and that we are impressed with the work of the wonderful Galati builders of the socialist society. We leave Galati with very good impressions and with the conviction that the wonderful Galati socialist builders, headed by communists, will do everything possible to fulfill their duties and to increasingly contribute to the greatness of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

I want to warmly thank you for the displays of solidarity and enthusiasm with which I was continually met and for the trust I noted everywhere in the policy of our party.

I consider these displays an expression of the determination of all Galati working people to follow the RCP in close unity, to strengthen unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and to increasingly strengthen the sovereignty and independence of Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers]

I wholeheartedly wish you increasing successes in all your activity, much health and happiness. [applause, cheers]

Tour of Metallurgical Plant

AU061020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Summary] "Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, is paying a working visit to Galati County. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea and Richard Winter."

The presidential helicopter landed this morning at the iron and steel complex, where the party-state leaders were received with military honors, and welcomed by the first secretary of the Galati county party committee.

President Nicolae Ceausescu toured the various sections of the complex, discussed production with the personnel, and made recommendations. The visit continues at this hour.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES BRAILA MASS RALLY 7 AUGUST

AU071025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0840 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 7 August Braila mass rally during his working visit to that county--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the Braila municipality and county warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf. [applause, cheers]

We have come again on a working visit to the Braila municipality and county to see how the builders of socialism in this old Romanian locality are working and implementing the party policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and of raising the well-being and happiness of our entire nation. [cheers]

This morning we visited the "Progresul" plant and the "Laminorul" plant's new rolling mill for medium-weight sections. Gererally speaking, I can state that we formed a good impression of the work of the "Progresul" working people to raise the technological level of production and to manufacture both large-capacity, efficient excavators and metallurgical and other equipment with high technological properties. I want to congratulate the workers, technicians, engineers and all working people at that great plant, and to wish them ever greater successes in their activities. [applause, cheers]

Similarly, we were pleasantly impressed with the efforts of the "Laminorul" working people to start up the new rolling mill in good conditions and to ensure smooth production at the plant. I want to congratulate this industrious collective and to wish them new successes. [applause, cheers]

I know that the other Braila enterprises have also achieved good results, and that all collectives of working people are energetically endeavoring to fulfill this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan. For these wonderful results achieved by all Braila working people I want to congratulate them and wish them ever new successes. [cheers]

Generally speaking, Romania's socialist industry has recorded noteworthy results in the course of the current 5-year plan. All conditions exist for fulfilling and even exceeding the plan. This will raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. Education, science and culture have also developed; in fact, precisely as a result of scientific and educational activities we were able to obtain these important results in developing our industry in step with the most sophisticated technologies. [cheers]

We have also continuously increased agricultural production; as you know, noteworthy progress was made in Braila County, too, this year, despite climatic conditions which were not of the most favorable. They obtained good summer crops and all necessary conditions exist for equally good fall crops. It is precisely the continuous development of agriculture, along with the other branches, that has permitted better supplies and a considerable increase in the living standard of all our people. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people,"]

Once again, at this great mass rally, I want to mention that simultaneously with socio-economic development we have implemented the program on raising incomes and the people's living standards. During the current 5-year remunerations increased by about 30 percent, as compared to the 20 percent initially envisaged in the plan. This marked increase in the working people's incomes was made possible by the measures taken to considerably increase all industrial activities, by greater labor productivity, lower material expenditures, and by a more pronounced increase in economic efficiency.

All this shows that our people, unflinchingly implementing the party policy, striving to improve the functioning of all enterprises and consistently applying the new economic mechanism, can achieve even more rapid increases in the national income and in the wealth of all the people, and thus develop the entire fatherland and raise the well-being of all the people--the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, which is based on the fact that everything we achieve is devoted to the people, man, to strengthening the fatherland, and to the being of the entire nation. [applause, cheers]

In the past 15 years alone the national income increased 3.7 times over; the overall industrial production increased more than 5 times over; net industrial production increased more than 5.5 times over; agricultural production almost doubled. On this basis, the remuneration fund for the entire working personnel was raised from 57,000 in 1965 [as heard] to 220,000 [Ceausescu corrects himself] to 57 billion. Excuse me. In 1965 to 220 billion and in 1980 almost 4 times that [as heard]. This clearly demonstrates our concern with raising the people's living standard in step with the development of the national economy. This is reflected in a larger volume of actual consumption, as I said yesterday: 62 kg in 1968 [as heard]. Actual consumption of milk, eggs, sugar and vegetables doubled and even tripled. Sales of industrial products, textiles, clothes increased 2-3 times over; that of television sets, refrigerators and others increased 6, 7 and 8 times over during these years.

All these achievements, comrades, show that our socialist society provides all the necessary conditions for the rapid development of the production forces and for rapidly increasing the people's well-being. No country in the world has achieved so much so quickly in only 15 years and raised the people's living standard to such an extent. Only a socialist society can produce such achievements. [applause, cheers]

Equally developing are our forms of democratic leadership, of active participation by the masses, by all the people in leading society and in consciously building our own socialist and communist future. One of the special traits of socialism in our country is the fact that everything that we are achieving is done by the people and for the people, and that alone the active participation of the people in leading society will ensure our resolute progress and realize the most just society in the world the comprehensively developed socialist society, the communist society. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

We undoubtedly have every reason to be pleased with our achievements. However, we do not for a moment forget that we have had and still have failings and difficulties, and that we must intensify our efforts to further raise the level of technology, to increase productivity, to resolutely apply the new economic mechanism, to reduce material consumption rates and enhance economic efficiency.

There is undoubtedly room for criticism in Braila too, and at the enterprises I visited. But as I said yesterday in Galati, I do not now wish to criticize the work of those enterprises but to express the conviction that the working people, the managements of the enterprises, and the party organizations will understand that in so doing I give credit to the communists, to all working people and to the enterprises' leaderships to come to the conclusion themselves that they must improve their work to be able to make an ever greater contribution to the general development of our country. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, we focus primarily on implementing the 12th congress decisions and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society. In so doing we fulfill first and foremost our duty to our people, which is to continuously raise the level of the socialist construction, to generally develop our country and boost the material and political strength and the unity of our nation, to develop the combat preparedness of our people to defend their independence and sovereignty, and to make it an active element of the struggle for peace and independence in the world. [cheers, chants] We believe that fulfillment of our national obligations constitutes an important factor for fulfilling our international obligations, because only if each socialist country is developing can the strength of all the socialist countries grow, can the prestige of socialism and its ability to act more forcefully in the international arena for progress, socialism and peace increase. [applause]

We are consistently striving to strengthen our cooperation and collaboration with all the socialist countries, to strengthen their unity and cooperation, in the belief that this is a mandatory requirement for asserting the force and prestige of socialism in the world. [applause] We are continuously bolstering our solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and to achieve a new world economic and political order, which will permit each people to make more rapid progress and to consolidate its national independence and sovereignty. [cheers]

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence we are also developing our relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all states in the world, regardless of social system. We are participating ever more actively in the international division of labor and in international exchanges of material and cultural assets. We are consistently basing our relations with all the states on the principles of full equality of rights, rigorous respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. We resolutely oppose the use and threat of force, and advocate respect for each people's right to a free and independent development, in keeping with their wishes. [applause, cheers]

In view of the particular tension recorded in international life in the first half of this year, we have endeavored and are resolutely endeavoring to contribute to relaxing the tension and finding solutions to all the problems which brought it about, through political negotiations, based on respect for each people's independence and on the need to settle each issue, no matter how difficult, through peaceful negotiations, in the interests of peace, detente and national independence. [applause]

We are particularly striving to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting this fall devoted to European security and cooperation. We hope that this meeting will adopt specific measures for detente, will prepare a disarmament conference in Europe, and will take additional measures to enhance cooperation and trust among the peoples of our continent.

It is in the interests of all European nations to make every possible effort to turn Europe into a continent of cooperation, peace and detente, based on the national independence of each people. [applause]

The most sophisticated armaments, including nuclear weapons, are currently stockpiled in Europe. For the fall, deployment of more medium-range missiles is planned. We must halt the deployment and development of new destructive missiles. Negotiations must begin between the two countries to halt this deployment and then to cut back those that are in position. We must make every effort to halt the arms race in Europe and throughout the world, and primarily to reduce nuclear armaments. We, the European peoples, must understand that the life of each man on our continent is at stake.

We must do everything possible to ensure the basic right of peoples, of man, the right to life, to existence. No effort can be spared for this purpose. We must pool our forces and clearly assert that weapons, beginning with the nuclear ones, must be cut back, and that the life and independence of the nations must be respected and peace ensured. [applause, cheers]

The enormous increase in military spending, which this year rose to $500 billion, is becoming an increasingly heavy burden for all the peoples. No people will be able to stand this continuous intensification of the arms race for long. An end must be put to military spending. Such expenditures must be cut back, and the resources thus saved must be used to promote socioeconomic development and the development of (?culture) and science, to help the underdeveloped nations and to facilitate mankind's general progress. [cheers]

We must make every effort so that the wonderful achievements of science and of human genius can exclusively serve the peoples, man, their freedom and prosperity. The peoples have shown that they are capable of halting this policy, of ensuring detente, disarmament and peace. We must increasingly unite the millions and hundreds of millions of people everywhere into a single force aimed at replacing the policy of destruction by a policy of disarmament and peace, of life and civilization. [applause]

Proceeding from these requirements, the RCP and all our people will unswervingly strive to contribute to attaining these fundamental goals of all mankind, which are decisive for the development of each nation. We are resolutely determined to make every effort to contribute to the victory of peace, to ensuring the national independence of our people and of all the nations. [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, in concluding I want to once again express my conviction that the working people and all inhabitants of the Braila municipality and county will do their utmost to fulfill their great tasks in all areas. We have in Braila a forceful party organization numbering over 60,000 people.

We have capable leadership collectives in all socioeconomic units, wonderful builders of socialism, who in all their work demonstrate that they will continue to make every effort to increase their contribution to developing our country and raising it to new peaks of progress and civilization. [applause] I want to express thanks to everybody, to thank you for your warm reception, for everything [Ceausescu corrects himself] for the trust you have expressed in the policy of our communist party, for the work you are doing to implement the 12th congress targets. Let us strive to strengthen even more the unity of all our people within the framework of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front led by the communists, to ensure the fulfillment of the party program, and to increase the well-being and happiness of our entire nation. Dear comrades and friends, I wish you ever greater successes, great happiness and health. [applause, cheers]

SCINTEIA MARKS 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF FRIEDRICH ENGELS' DEATH

AU051832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Aug (AGERPRES)--Marking 85 years since the death of Friedrich Engels, SCINTEIA of August 5 points to the high political significance and emotion the recollection of the great scholar's memory has for the Romanian people. The attention Engels paid to sociopolitical events in Romania, his sympathy for the Romanian people's heroic fight against exploitation and oppression, for national and social liberation, for the union in a single national state and the overthrow of the foreign yoke--the Bucharest newspaper writes--were reflected in his writings, in his rich correspondence with front-rankers of the Romanian working-class movement, in his links with some of them. Highlighting the fidelity of the communist and working-class movement of Romania to the revolutionary theory elaborated by Marx and Engels, the concern to creatively apply it. SCINTEIA stresses that the Romanian Communist Party sees its appropriation as an active, complex process, starting from the investigation of realities, of the new demands of social development.

Thus outlook--SCINTEIA assesses--acquired great importance nowadays when the scope and diversity of social realities, the profoundness of the revolution in science and technology, the various situations in which the revolutionary parties carry on activity, the high rate of transformations in the economic, social and spiritual life raise new complex problems which can be solved only on the basis of investigating the contemporary socioeconomic phenomena and processes, of the acute demands of the present as Marx and Engels did at their time.

Such an orientation on principle was clearly underlined by President Nicolae Ceausescu. This imperative put its stamp on the entire activity carried on by the R.C.P., vigorously manifesting itself particularly in the years after the eleventh congress, the quoted newspaper writes. The orientation on the intensive increase of productive forces in a developing country like Romania, the wide-scope programme of measures concerning the improvement of organization and management of social life, the steady deepening of socialist democracy, the enthronement of the principles of socialist ethics and equity in all compartments of social life as well as the actions and initiatives on a foreign policy plane, all this reflects the capability of the R.C.P. to decipher the new demands of social life, to set measures meant to meet them in best conditions, SCINTEIA notes, also highlighting the decisive role R.C.P. General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu has in the assertion of the spirit of wide opening to the new, of permanent confrontation of theory with practice.

A brilliant example in this respect--the newspaper shows--is the R.C.P. programme which scientifically defines the basic principles of the multilaterally developed socialist society and elucidates essential processes of the transition to communism in the specific conditions of Romania.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH BREZHNEV AT CRIMEA MEETING

For a Moscow Domestic Service report on the 4 August Crimea meeting between President Ceausescu and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, see the USSR International Affairs, Eastern Europe section of the 5 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 5 August, page 1, publishes a report on the Brezhnev-Ceausescu Crimea meeting identical to the Moscow radio report.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU071335 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, received Grigore Comartin, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to that country. On this occasion, the ambassador extended cordial greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness to President Hafiz al-Asad as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

President Hafiz al-Asad asked the ambassador to convey his gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the greetings extended to him as well as warmest wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people. The Syrian president recalled with pleasure his meetings with President Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania and Syria and the agreements and understandings reached on those occasions, which laid the foundation for the ever upward course of good bilateral relations on various planes.

The two sides expressed the common desire to utilize existing broad opportunities for continuously developing and intensifying Romanian-Syrian cooperation in trade exchanges, economic and scientific-technological cooperation and other fields of mutual interest. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

ROMANIAN AIRLINER CRASHES OFF MAURITANIAN COAST

NC071058 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Nouakchott, Aug. 7 (AFP)--A Romanian airliner carrying about 200 sailors of the Atlantic fishing fleet crashed into the sea off northern Mauritania early today, killing about 160 of the occupants, a reliable source said here.

The source said that the Mauritanian Navy plucked about 40 survivors from the water, where the plane went down not far from the airfield at the port of Nouadhibou. The plane, a Tupolev of the Romanian airline Tarom, was carrying Romanian sailors who were to replace others aboard fishing boats off Nouadhibou. The town is the railhead for the line to the iron mines at Zouerate in the interior of Mauritania. The cause of the crash was not immediately known. An inquiry was opened.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES SPANISH COMMUNIST SECRETARY CARRILLO

LD061304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 August (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had a meeting in Dubrovnik last night with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, who is spending a working holiday in our country.

In a lengthy and cordial conversation, opinions were exchanged in some detail about the international situation in the world, and about current trends in the international workers' and communist movement. There was also discussion of the activities and tasks of the two parties.

After the talks, Dr Dusan Dragosavac held a festive dinner for Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, in the Dubrovnik Excelsior Hotel.

VICE PRESIDENT STAVREV RECEIVES TURKISH FINANCE DELEGATION

AU062130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Ismet Sezgin, Turkish minister of finance, who is staying in Yugoslavia with a delegation of high Turkish officials of various economic departments.

In the course of the talks, both sides assessed favorably the development of political relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey to date, which--considering the geographical position of our countries--is of special importance for the preservation of peace and security in this part of the world. The development to date of bilateral economic relations of the two countries was also assessed favorably, but it was noted that all the opportunities existing in this respect have not yet been exploited. Both sides agreed that it is necessary to invest efforts so as to overcome the imbalance in reciprocal trade.

It was agreed that during the stay of the Turkish delegation, issues of further advancement of economic cooperation should be discussed broadly, especially in the field of energy and industry and ventures in the field of shipbuilding and tobacco processing that have been started.

Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Mikmet Ozkan, Turkish ambassador in Belgrade; and Ramadan Branici, Yugoslav ambassador in Ankara, also took part in the talks.

MIJATOVIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BANI-SADR

AU062018 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency has sent the following telegram to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

"On the occasion of your inauguration in the Islamic assembly as the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I send to you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, sincere congratulations and wishes for a successful performance of the responsible duty of preserving the achievements of your revolution.

"I also send you best wishes for your personal happiness and success in your work.

"I wish to point out our pleasure that relations and cooperation between our two friendly countries have been developing successfully to the benefit of our peoples, for the realization of the goals of nonalignment, for peace in the world and for equal international cooperation."

MIJATOVIC GREETS JAMAICAN GOVERNOR GENERAL

AU062015 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Florizel Glasspole, governor general of Jamaica:

"On the occasion of the national day of Jamaica, it is with particular pleasure that I send to Your Excellency cordial congratulations on behalf of the Presidency, the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY and on my own behalf, together with best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of Jamaica and for you personal happiness.

"We are deeply convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of our peoples and for the strengthening of peace and security in the world, and solidarity and understanding among peoples."

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES STATE OF ECONOMY, STABILIZATION MEASURES

LD061758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], has responded to a request by TANJUG to give his assessment of the present economic situation in our country and of the immediate and long-term direction of action devoted to realizing stabilization tasks. Djuranovic received Pero Ivacic, Roksanda Grcic and Zdravko Ilic, and answered a number of questions on these topics. Asked to comment more precisely on the impression among the public that the latest economic stabilization program will be implemented in a number of phases, Djuranovic said:

Proceeding from the orientations put forward at the end of last year in the decisions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in the SFRY Assembly resolution on economic policy for this year, the FEC began preparations to work out further economic stabilization methods. It was necessary to make a fuller review of the causes of instability in social reproduction trends, of the disruption of equilibrium on the domestic level and in economic relations with foreign countries, of the influence wrought upon reproduction trends by inappropriate application of certain systemic solutions, and the causes of instability brought about by the increasingly unfavorable international economic situation. In fact, it was necessary to arrive at the most precise possible diagnosis of the situation. In this respect, it is a favorable circumstance that preparations are in progress at the same time for the adoption of a new social plan, for this made possible a better organized approach to specifying measures for the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

Bearing in mind what I have just said, the majority opinion in the FEC was that our approach toward the elaboration and adoption of economic stabilization measures should proceed intensively and continuously, right up to the adoption of the new social plan. It is difficult to imagine that long-term economic stabilization measures can be separated from the activity involved in adopting the new social plan. In fact, the program of economic stabilization measures should be an integral part of the elaboration of all basic instruments of economic activity and of joint economic policy measures, and should represent the basic content and the basic orientations of the new social plan. Work on the adoption of a more integrated program of economic stabilization measures must therefore of necessity be linked with the adoption of a new social plan.

I wish, accordingly, to stress that it is not a question of some special phases which assume in themselves the adoption of an appropriate package of measures, but of uniform action and continuous work on reviewing more fully all economic stabilization policy measures this year and measures connected with the next medium-term plan. This, too, is understandable for one must review the entirety of social production. It is thus a question of linking all these activities with the adoption of the social plan. This is what I wish to explain in connection with the expectation of further measures in respect of the struggle for economic stabilization.

Further, the conditions for the adoption of appropriate measures are changed today in the sense that the executive organs, primarily the FEC, do not enjoy such a constitutional and legal position that they can adopt these measures within their own competence. On the contrary, the majority of these measures in the federation are regulated by acts, whose adoption presupposes agreement, coordination of standpoints or cooperation with the republics and autonomous provinces. Work on the adoption of these measures is therefore conditioned by safeguarding that constitutional and legal procedure which requires that subjects specified by the constitution are obliged to participate in the adoption of these measures. This, then, is another point which should be borne in mind, for however much we try to work at an accelerated tempo there are certain circumstances of this type which must be respected.

Finally, one of the special grounds often neglected features in the assessment that the causes for the current imbalances are more profound, that we cannot, with a specific package of measures or in one phase, or within a year or two, overcome the basic causes breeding instability. Overcoming the present state of material relations and conditions of economic activity is a very complex process, for it involves significant disproportions in the economic structure, and a high level of consumption in relations to income, and this means that we are faced with the problem of maintaining the existing level of living standards and so forth. The public is aware of the assessments and standpoints of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and in particular of the LCY Central Committee at its last session, and also of the assessments and standpoints put forward by the FEC in the Assembly at the beginning of July this year.

To conclude, these are the basic causes explaining why all the measures could not be put forward at one time and why more time is needed to adopt them than the public assumes and expects. Were the originating causes less profound in their nature, then everything we are undertaking in respect to economic stabilization would certainly be different in character, and solutions would be adopted both more rapidly and in a more straightforward fashion.

[Question] It is well known that the change in the dinar exchange rate was the first measure in the conception and realization of a more integral economic stabilization program. Has this been adequately complemented by accompanying measures so far?

[Answer] I would like to comment on the fact that some people believe that the change in the dinar exchange rate was an isolated, autonomous measure. I think that such an idea is hard to understand. Why do I say that? In the first place, we defined in the resolution on socioeconomic development the concrete tasks of economic stabilization, particularly with regard to the growth of individual forms of consumption and in the section of economic relations with foreign countries. That is, in the sphere of personal, joint and general consumption and in investment consumption, the orientations of the resolution were so conceived as to create gradually in the course of their realization certain conditions which would safeguard the positive effect of the alteration of the exchange rate. All that has been done from the beginning of this year in regard to slowing down consumption and coordinating certain of its forms with the income realized, and also with regard to slowing down the conditions in the domestic market as a whole, has created specific circumstances and prerequisites for the change in the dinar exchange rate to have the most favorable possible effect.

In addition, along with the change of the dinar exchange rate, we adopted measures which are naturally undertaken in every national economy to ensure the appropriate results. A decision was adopted to fix the highest level of prices of all products and services, with the proviso that this was temporary in nature and that it was being adopted until amendments and addenda to the agreement on implementing the pricing policy and also the appropriate regulations in the republics and autonomous provinces were adopted, in order in this way, too, to ensure a more favorable effect from the change of the dinar exchange rate. At the same time we set about a gradual solution of the problems involving the prices of those products which have had to be altered, given the problems deriving from the change in the dinar exchange rate. Since the time of the change of the dinar exchange rate, therefore, intensive work has been carried out on more significant changes in implementing price policy. As a result of the well-known problems and difficulties in the oil economy sphere, and in a number of other spheres in which the effects of the dinar exchange rate change have been exceptionally unfavorable, a number of vital and essential corrections have recently been made in the prices of certain products. Primarily involved here are the prices of those products and services which are of essential importance for the supply of the home market, and also prices formed through the action of the appropriate mechanisms, self-managing agreements and social contracts in certain activities.

We then drew up draft amendments and addenda to the projected balance of payments and currency balance of the country. These were also aimed at ensuring the positive effects of the change of the dinar exchange rate. These proposals were, as is known, adopted by the SFRY Assembly on 31 July of this year.

It should be noted that after the change in the dinar exchange rate we put forward specific amendments and addenda to the resolution on socioeconomic development for this year, which were also adopted by the SFRY Assembly. These execute certain changes in proportions in the sphere of formation and distribution of the social product and income of organizations of associated labor such as coordinating trends of distribution and consumption with the country's real possibilities and bringing the volume of demand within limits corresponding to the economic stabilization policy.

In the same way, an amendment to the self-managing agreement on stimulation of exports, directed toward removing many administrative influences in regulating relations in the market, in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries was enacted. Regarded in the long term, this will in the positive sense open up broader scope for the greater working of economic laws.

However, it should be noted that agreement-making on addenda and amendments in relation to the balance of payments and currency balance proceeded rather slowly, and that agreement-making on addenda and amendments to the agreement on pricing policy is still in progress. This of course is not favorable.

Accordingly, if one considers all that has been done from the adoption of the resolution this year right up to the change in the dinar exchange rate, as well as since the change in the dinar exchange rate, it is clear that it involves a large number of measures taken to ensure positive results in implementing economic stabilization measures, and, in this context, of course, to ensure positive effects of the change in the dinar exchange rate.

[Question] What innovations does the change in the dinar exchange rate introduce in resolving certain problems with regard to fuller working of economic laws and market factors of economic activity?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the change in the dinar exchange rate and the series of measures accompanying this, and in particular the further measures being drawn up, will create conditions for a more dynamic operation of economic laws, for stimulation of economic incentives for business activity, for greater influence of the criteria of world labor productivity on our economic activity, and for the creation of broader scope for income linking and association of labor and means. This is the basic premise and foundation of the conception of economic stabilization measures calculated specifically to strengthen the economic basis for self-management.

In fact, our assessments of a certain hold-up and slowness in developing self-managing socialist relations are closely connected to the awareness that we have not opened up these economic horizons, that we have not strengthened the economic basis of self-management, and have not facilitated the greater affirmation of income relations and the operation of economic compulsions in the struggle for income on both the domestic and foreign markets. This means that the economic stabilization measures should facilitate more long-term operation of economic policy in creating the necessary material bases for the development of self-managing socialist relations. Without this, self-management cannot find its affirmation nor can it develop as the basic production relation in our society. This is certainly the central issue. I should say that in conditions where we have an unfavorable economic situation, considerable disruptions in the trends of social reproduction, and when contradictions of a material nature are in evidence, as well as the necessity for coordination of numerous self-management interests, it is impossible to give answers so quickly, efficiently and comprehensively to a series of questions linked with operating individual parts of the system, on the one hand, or with opening up the process of overcoming contradictions and material disproportions in our development on the other.

But it is quite clear and well-known that the measures which found their expression in the change of the dinar exchange rate, and especially the measures for further development of economic relations with foreign countries, primarily those relating to the currency system, commodity trade, monetary and credit policy and so forth, will continue to develop and to broaden the role of associated labor in social reproduction as a whole.

[Question] The resolution on socioeconomic development policy for 1981 is at present being drawn up. One may gather from your explanation so far that in the continuing process of elaboration and application of a more integral program of economic stabilization, a significant part of the measures also relates to the policy to be realized next year. Could you speak in more detail about the basic directions and limits of the measures for next year?

[Answer] I said at the start that the work being done on the adoption of further economic stabilization measures is continuous, both in the context of preparing a new social plan, and in the context of preparing for the establishment of development policy for 1981, which is an integral part of it. The FEC has recently been working, and is now working intensively on specifying a series of measures in individual areas, of which some will be adopted at once, while the majority of these measures will come into force in January 1981.

Particular attention has been devoted to measures for financing social reproduction and to other questions of immediate importance for the creation of demand in this sector. We bore in mind here the fact that certain instruments of the system and of the economic stabilization measures in the sphere of finance of social reproduction are not coordinated with the requirements of realization of the economic stabilization policy in the conditions following the change in the dinar exchange rate. In this sphere, therefore, measures have been proposed in order to coordinate investment consumption with the realistically-disposable funds, and in connection with this, in order to reduce financing investments from short-term sources and other sources of funds, which would not be able qualitatively to serve to finance these expenditures. In this regard, changes have been put forward to the regulations which control the use of short-term bank funds for long-term investments, and also amendments have been proposed in the regulations on liquid investment potential of banks and on conditions for issue of licences and guarantees for finance of investment consumption.

In the context of these measures we have also reviewed more fully the use of other short-term funds, for instance, the deposits of sociopolitical communities with the national banks, the time limits of structure of funds of organizations of associated labor in the economy, and other measures for financing investment consumption aimed at preventing non-specific use of these funds.

Since in the current plan period the conversion of foreign financial credits into dinar funds in order to finance investment projects in the country has attained broad dimensions, we decided to propose measures that would ensure that these credits be used in a much more restricted way in the next plan period. That is, foreign financial credits should be directed toward ensuring the country's liquidity in international payments.

These measures in the sector of investment consumption will be incorporated in both the economic policy for 1981, and the agreement on the bases of the social plan for the period 1981-85 concerning the coordination and direction of social reproduction trends.

It is particularly important here that a number of key questions in this sphere be resolved, and that conditions should be ensured to accelerate the process of association of labor and means, and to give greater territorial mobility to accumulation funds from the aspect of the operation of market factors and greater economic motivation for acquisition of income. A particular review is being made of questions of joint interest for the development of the country, and in connection with this, of the way of directing accumulation to solve the structural problems of our economy, and in particular to develop the raw material and energy base.

The problems of economic relations with foreign countries, in particular from the standpoint of realization of the basic systemic solutions regulating this sphere, have manifested themselves as some of the most complex and sensitive. The FEC has therefore, in its work so far devoted the greatest attention to these. In connection with this, I should like to point out a number of points.

First, the measures in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries cannot be regarded separately from the entirety of social reproduction trends, and must share the fate of the entirety of these trends in the next 5 years.

In the second place, one unfavorable circumstance is that we have began applying the basic laws in this sphere in a period of quite considerable disruptions in economic trends, and when the deficit in the balance of payments has become a limiting factor in development. This has had an unfavorable effect on the process of reanimating the basic systemic laws, and on the assumption of the functions of associated labor in this sphere, for the imbalances made it necessary to apply those measures from the legal regulations which essentially imply state control. This point must not be underestimated. But in the same way, it would indisputably be quite wrong to adopt some decisions which open up dilemmas with regard to the rectitude of the existing systemic solutions, or to their basic conception.

Third, certain solutions in the law on currency dealings and credit relations with foreign countries are not, owing to their particular nature, easy to apply. This relates primarily to the operation of the system of balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces. As is well known, we wanted the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces to be not balances of payments of the republics and provinces in the sense of the country's balance of payments, but, instead to reflect the position of the republics and provinces in the unified balance of payments of Yugoslavia thereby relecting the role of the republics and provinces in the struggle to maintain the framework of the country's balance of payments, that is, reflecting their responsibility for the balance of payments.

[Question] It is well known that we are now faced with distortions which have manifested themselves in the phenomena of shutting off reproduction trends within republican and provincial limits, restricting the process of income linkage and association of labor and means, association on the basis of economic criteria and market conditions and so on. The question now poses itself: What can we do to remove these deformations and imbalances, and what is the cause of this? Is the application of that mechanism inappropriate, or should something in that mechanism be improved? Can you say something more specific about this?

[Answer] At the focus of attention here is the question of implementation of Articles 67 and 68 of the law on currency dealings and credit relations with foreign countries, and, as I have already said, the operation of the mechanism of balance of payments and currency balance positions of the republics and provinces. These two questions are closely linked--I should say, they are profoundly mutually dependent.

As concerns Article 67, it seems that a number of addenda are essential. For instance, it is necessary to find a solution whereby obligations deriving from self-management agreements concluded between organizations of associated labor of one or more republics and provinces with the aim of realizing foreign currency must of necessity be built into the balance of payments positions of the republics and autonomous provinces. The very sensitive question of whether to create by republican and provincial regulations the possibility of making it obligatory for organizations of associated labor to initiate self-management agreements on association with the aim of earning foreign currency also arises. In the same way, in connection with Article 68 of the law, one should see the need to apply it in order to prevent the resale of foreign currency, something which is at present virtually legalized.

As concerns the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces, the question must basically be asked: How can the balance of payments positions be made into an instrument of planning in the broadest sense, and how can their present function of balance of payment restrictions be eliminated: and how is it possible to ensure regularity in current payments to foreign countries, where commodities of vital common interest for associated labor in the country as a whole (oil and the like) are concerned?

[Question] What is being done in order to arrive at answers to the present outstanding questions as soon as possible?

[Answer] The complex nature of these problems and the unsatisfactory results in the quest for relevant solutions so far have influenced the Federal Executive Council to form, in coordination with the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces, a special working group which by the end of August will examine more fully and in more concrete terms the outstanding questions in connection with the implementation and application of the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with other countries and with the policy of the national debt, as well as analyze and examine more fully the problems in the sphere of the functioning of the foreign exchange market and the issues of ensuring foreign exchange reserves of the country. For, by proceeding from analyses and past experiences as well as from the proposed solutions and suggestions, proposals and comments made so far, concrete proposals of measures and solutions will be prepared by which scope will be created for taking over the functions by associated labor and for preventing the strengthening of administrative regulations in ths sphere.

I have singled out this question in view of its importance. However, this is not the only question in this sphere to which we have paid special attention. We have also discussed the entire policy of the country's incurring of debts abroad. The public knows that the dynamic development of recent years has also been based on the large accumulation of foreign resources.

It is a fact that in the past 4-5 years we imported equipment to the tune of over $10 billion. Due to the high degree of our economy's dependence on the imports of raw materials and reproduction materials, the level of our country's indebtedness abroad is also high. We must reduce this tendency and even stop it and gradually stabilize the trends in this sector too.

This too is a very complex problem. In this respect, too, answers should be given to a number of questions which cannot be separated from the context of material trends of production. It is easy to adopt the attitude of reducing imports of equipment or of stopping such imports altogether. However, we must always bear in mind the deep consequences which adopting such measures could have on the trends in material production, on the development of technology, on technical progress and on other relations in the trends of social reproduction.

Thus, defining the policy of indebtedness abroad and of its foundations certainly represents a complex question which is topical not merely this year but also for the country's development in the next 5-year period. Solutions in this respect must also be an expression of the essence of our social relations. This means that the entire policy of indebtedness abroad should be formulated in connection with the possibilities of repaying debts and that it should be ensured that associated labor be accountable for indebtedness and that its role be a decisive one in this respect also. However, it will be necessary to find relevant solutions in the policy of indebtedness also in view of the additional accumulation necessary to resolve some joint problems of development, such as the speedier development of the economically insufficiently developed area and the improvement of the economic structure.

[Question] You say that the preparation and adoption of a number of measures and instruments calls for more time. It would be interesting if you could explain the objective nature of such an extended process of work on these measures?

[Answer] I have already said that in the preparations for the adoption of new measures for the implementation of the economic stabilization policy we have proceeded from the need to link these measures closely with the preparations and activity in the adoption of the new social plan.

Hence, the examination of a large number of these measures calls for more comprehensive and detailed work. As an example I shall mention some of these measures. We have discussed the problem of reevaluating basic resources and in this connection the policy of amortization. We have assessed that, in addition to the application of the existing system of permanent evaluation, a realistic reproduction of basic resources is still not ensured due to the still insufficiently realistic manifestation of prices and unrealistic individual amortization rates. Therefore, in this sphere too, relevant changes are necessary in order to hinder a greater outflow of basic resources in consumption thereby preventing further disruption in the material base of associated labor and at the same time creating conditions to keep abreast of technical and technological development, for greater labor productivity and so forth. In this connection one should not lose sight of the fact that we are facing a very high rate of inflation. The kind of relative relations under which the problem of reevaluation with respect to the rate of inflation will be resolved is significant. In addition, the implementation and preparation of these measures also calls for enormous organizational and technical work which again implies the discussion of all the problems of the basic resources and the search for answers to these questions. For what is at stake are not measures of a temporary nature or measures relating to the current year alone but steps which are significant for the formulation of the policy in this sphere on a long-term basis. Hence the need to work on this in greater detail and more comprehensively.

The position is similar also as regards interest rates.

This too is a question for which relevant solutions are not easy to find, for it has been assessed that in the present conditions interest does not play a significant role in the implementation of economic policy, in particular as regards regulating supply and demand for credits and channelling resources to the development of activities of particular significance for the elimination of structural disproportions in our economy. The interest rates in the past period did not accompany the trend in the inflation rate and this increased to a considerable extent the demand for credits and brought about many problems, for instance a powerful increase in investment consumption, increase in credits and strengthening of credit relations, and so forth.

Bearing in mind this situation, the point of departure was orientation towards formulating an appropriate policy of interest rates that would contribute to greater mobility of bank resources and would have a greater influence on the harmonization of relations in the trends of reproduction. It should be pointed out that the goal of this policy is not to increase the total volume of the allocation of resources for interest but to provide a variety of conditions, in the implementation of the stabilization policy, to obtain credits for certain purposes and thus ensure the establishment of more harmonious goods-monetary relations and the channelling of resources toward planned goals. It is particularly important to regulate this until pooling labor and resources becomes the prevalent attitude in expanded reproduction.

The entire complex of the monetary and credit policy also calls for a detailed examination because so far we have not come up with some concrete proposals in that sphere. The reason for this is that the Federal Executive Council bore in mind that the material containing the analysis of the situation in that sphere was the subject of discussions in the federal social councils and the more concrete work in discussing and implementing this policy is, therefore, continuing. In relying, in fact, on the assessments and attitudes of the federal social councils, work is now beginning which should lead to solutions in the sphere, solutions which would be in line with the demand for the struggle to achieve economic stabilization. The weight of this problem also lies in the fact that, on one hand, we have a high budgetary expenditure and, therefore, as is known, a considerable portion of the primary issue is directed at resolving problems in this sector and thus, on the other hand, the influence of associated labor in that sphere is insufficient and even entirely marginal. This means that solutions should be proposed which would initiate the process of the sphere of monetary and credit policy, too, being socialized in the sense of self-managing production relations and the consolidation of the role of associated labor in this sphere.

[Question] Will it be possible to complete all this work within the planned time limits and by the time the social plan of Yugoslavia is adopted?

[Answer] By the end of July we completed the procedure of cooperation and consultations with the relevant organs of the republics and autonomous provinces in connection with the proposals concerning a number of measures. In the course of that cooperation we obtained a series of very good proposals and suggestions as well as considerable number of comments. In summing up that debate, the FEC charged the relevant federal organs to prepare draft regulations, decisions and other acts for the concrete implementation of the agreed measures. This is now operational work which will make it possible for a large number of these regulations to become part of the procedure of the decision-making and adoption process. I have already mentioned how far the work on the problems of foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with other countries as well as on the issues of the monetary and credit policy has progressed.

In addition, the problems of financing the federation also are on the agenda. In the last few months, intensive work was done in discussing those problems in the light of the orientations contained in the SFRY Assembly's resolution. The analysis together with the assessment of the situation and with the proposed directions in which solutions in this respect should be sought, was the subject of debate at the federal social councils. This means that the views of the republics and autonomous provinces, presented during the work of the federal social councils, on these issues are basically known. Bearing this in mind, the imminent task now is to work out concrete proposals in connection with the system and method of financing the federation, along with the efforts to provide solutions for the entire forthcoming 5-year period.

[Question] Is the FEC working on the examination of problems in the sphere of primary distribution, and what prospects are there to overcome the existing problems?

[Answer] Well, of course, the work is in progress. In this connection I would like to point out the fact that this entire sphere both of primary distribution and price policy has not yet been placed on the foundations which stem from the Law on Associated Labor and these foundations are essential for the development of self-managing production relations. Apart from that, the problems stemming from the disparity of relations in prices are also very topical.

This is certainly a sphere which calls for a comprehensive analysis and for a detailed approach in resolving it. There seems to be no dispute about relations in primary distribution and in individual sections of these relations being disrupted. However, the question raised is that of the policy and dynamics of coordinating these relations and eliminating disparity.

The FEC proceeds from the assessment that it is not possible to do this immediately and that such an orientation could not be accepted despite the equally firm attitude that it is both socially and economically unacceptable to delay any further the resolution of this problem. Our endeavors are directed at the elaboration of the policy of a gradual but immediate change of relations in primary distribution by eliminating the manifest disparities. The FEC held a preliminary debate in June this year on these problems but as it was not satisfied with the materials and the analysis presented and with the proposed answers to outstanding questions, it demanded new, additional anaylses. Certain scientific institutions are also working on this task and the results of their work too will be made full use of in the debate on this question which will be on the agenda this fall.

And lastly, we face an imminent and exceptionally complex task--the application of the new law on prices and on social price control. The work on the adoption of regulations and on the formation of institutions which should, on the basis of self-management, be the exponents of these regulations, which hiterto had been within the jurisdiction of the federal state and the state in general, has been speeded up. As is known, in order to be better prepared for the successful practical application of the law on prices and on social price control, the date of its coming into force has been postponed.

[Question] You have stressed that work is in progress concerning the further application of the basic laws in the sphere of the economic system, and also concerning the re-examination of individual solutions in some legislative regulations. What is the essence of this reexamination?

[Answer] On the basis of the knowledge and assessment at which we have arrived in analyzing the causes of the problems that have arisen and the tendencies of instability in economic trends, the view which absolutely prevails is that the basic solutions in the economic system contained in the basic laws which regulate this matter and which were adopted following the new constitution, are not the causes of certain disruptions in the trends of social reproduction. The very fact that a large number of these solutions have not been implemented in practice undoubtedly speaks in favor of such an assessment. In saying this, I do not believe that one should adopt a fetishist attitude toward legislative regulations we have adopted. After all, the analyses of the existing practice show that it is necessary to examine some solutions contained in individual regulations. Judging by everything, some basic solutions, as regards some of their individual aspects, have not been consistently brought to their ultimate conclusion. I have already mentioned the law on foreign exchange transactions and on credit relations with other countries. Therefore, when I talk about reexamination, I have in mind the need for consistency of all the regulations with regard to the basic solutions.

[Question] Comrade President, you have several times pointed out that the policy of economic stabilization has not been entirely accepted in the ideological-political sense in all environments. How do you assess the present position of the battle for economic stabilization?

[Answer] Certain results are encouraging. This above all applies to exports and to the policy of personal incomes.

Exports are at a very high level, which only shows our considerable potential possibilities also in the forthcoming period--on condition, of course, that there is constantly increasing productivity, long-term orientation toward production for export and increasingly improved organization in performance on the world markets. Exports play and will continue to play in forthcoming years an essential role as regards the stabilization of the country's balance of payments and the maintenance of corresponding growth of industrial production.

The policy of personal incomes is also in keeping with the basic requirements of the stabilization policy. Without such policy of personal incomes, which at this moment must necessarily result in their fall in real terms, it is impossible to achieve the set aims. However, everything must be done to shorten the time of such trends in personal incomes and to make possible, by increasing the income as a whole and restraining expenditure in other areas, a new real growth of personal incomes. This is a decisive factor in the struggle for stabilization in the forthcoming period.

Further price increases represent now a big problem. Some of these increases were expected because of the altered dinar rate exchange. However, it is impossible to understand the practice and behavior whereby the solution of almost any problem is sought in higher prices. It is impossible on the one hand consistently to lead a policy of personal incomes in keeping with the stabilization requirements, while on the other to undermine the policy of stabilization with the policy on prices.

Our firm orientation toward strengthening market laws in business operations and in opening our economy towards criteria of world productivity must inevitably exert pressure toward increasing productivity, efficiency of business operations and rational management in general.

The mainly administrative regulation of prices, socialization of losses, insufficiently active policy of realistic dinar exchange rate, high stimulation of exports and so on have concealed the real problems of our economy--low productivity, inefficiency of business operations, isolation, autarchic tendencies and extremely poor division of labor and specialization. The altered dinar exchange rate and strengthening of the effect of market factors should exert strong influence toward mobilizing all our forces in favor of actual strengthening of the quality factors of economic operations, primarily productivity.

[Question] Is this our main preoccupation at the moment?

[Answer] I think that there are increasingly positive signs in this direction, that the changed dinar exchange rate represented the beginning of the sobering-up process and of dealing with essential problems. I also consider, however, that there are many phenomena which confirm that the policy of economic stabilization has not yet been fully accepted in the ideopolitical sense in individual environments and further afield. This is also shown by the analysis of motives and reasons on which the demands for price increases are based, as well as of many other things expressed in the field of investments and general and joint expenditure. The prepartions for the adoption of the new medium-term plan also confirm this because there is insufficient link between programs and plans of development within the framework of associated labor.

This is why it is necessary to continue strengthening the role of organized socialist forces, to coordinate their activity better, to express more direct criticism of the failure to fulfill tasks and obligations, to put the question of responsibility for violating the policy of economic stabilization more concretely and to strengthen the awareness of the need for corresponding self-sacrifice.

SURPLUS IN VOJVODINA GRAIN HARVEST REPORTED

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[Text] Novi Sad, 6 August (TANJUG)--Despite unfavorable weather conditions, this year's harvest in the Yugoslav granary--the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, has produced a 150,000-wagon [as received] market surplus of wheat thus making a major contribution to the stabilization of Yugoslav economy, it is stressed in the latest report of the Provincial Secretariat for Agriculture.

Some 353,000 hectares under high-yielding wheat have produced more than 170,000 wagons of corn wheat, out of which 109,000 wagons were produced on plots in the socially-owned sector and 61,000 wagons in the individual sector.

The above is the result of this year's, almost finished, harvest in Vojvodina.

The average yield on all harvested areas in Vojvodina was 48.6 mc/ha [units as received], that is 50.5 mc/ha in the social sector and 45.4 mc/ha in the individual sector.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA'S STOJANOVIC SPEAKS OF HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

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[M.M. report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 1 Aug--Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, recently had a wide-ranging conversation with cultural and scientific workers of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The discussion concerned several topical questions of further developing the socioeconomic and political system, implementing economic stabilization measures, the political security situation and a number of other ideopolitical problems in various fields of social life. Nikola Stojanovic pointed out that the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in its overall ideopolitical activities has devoted and devotes full attention to the topical questions and problems in the field of culture and science.

Speaking about the necessity for an even greater rallying and linking of scientific and cultural potentials of the republic on essential questions of the development policy of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina warned about the need for an ideological struggle against ideological tendencies and concepts alien to the League of Communists.

Blanket Assessments of Our Reality

We see that beliefs and ideopolitical starting points unacceptable to the League of Communists are again being launched in certain parts of culture, science and journalism and the press, as well as at some roundtable conferences and symposia. It is necessary to enter into polemics with them even more openly and in a well-argued way. The polemics have more support and one should prepare for them.

Blanket negative assessments of the League of Communists and its alleged inefficiency and inability to lead the revolution and the struggle for socialism are still being launched here and there. On the other hand, they write about the League of Communists as a dogmatic political organization which has all the power, which "stifles democracy," "prevents the freedom of scientific and artistic creation," and so forth.

Nikola Stojanovic warned about nationalism manifested not only in the superstructure but also in other spheres by the logic of its aims and interests.

In the economic field, nationalism and bureaucracy strive to exploit the objective contradictions and problems in our society. They advocate favoring economic emancipation of one nation or another, which constitutes a striving for national economic hegemonism. At the same time, in the cultural field nationalism turns back history, it appropriates or underrates certain nations, rehabilitates minor national cultural creations, advocates national institutions in Bosnia-Hercegovina and misuses religious feelings of people for political purposes.

Some time ago we were able to read and to hear theses about the so-called national reconciliation launched by the emigre press, which internal enemies also want to foster. We have also faced attempts to rehabilitate the Chetniks and assertions that the Chetniks in some battles against our national liberation army in World War II were recruited by force.

According to these assertions they were neither an ideological, nor a political, nor a military movement. Likewise, attempts are made here and there to "show" that the Home Guards, the White Guards and the Green Cadres [Zelenokadarstvo] were not formations directly allied with the fascist phalanx.

Political Action in Every Community

In our political and overall actions we should be more sensitive to these occurrences and should combat and prevent even the least occurrences of nationalism in our multinational community and in every community of Yugoslavia, in a proper way and at the right time, primarily through political actions and statements to the people. One should not forget the various connections, big and small, the arrivals of nationalists from other communities in our midst, various tales and hostile comments. We must also be very careful and sensitive to all the "cares" of other regions for our republic, for we know who entertains such "cares" and what their aim is: They are entertained by those who have not reconciled themselves to the statehood of Bosnia-Hercegovina enacted by the will of its people's through the decisions of ZAVNOBIH [Regional Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina] and AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia].

The League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has so far energetically opposed these and other occurrences. It will do so in the future, too, regardless of former and present speculation about a "firm hand" in Bosnia-Hercegovina. When it is a matter of these occurrences and activities, we adhere to the constitution, and the constitution says very clearly that one must oppose such things. The League of Communists will continue to conduct a resolute ideopolitical struggle against such behavior and will mobilize all the peoples against such occurrences.

BRIEFS

DPRK UNIVERSITY--Pyongyang, July 24 (TANJUG)--A delegation of Belgrade University has agreed with representatives of the Kim Il-song University of Pyongyang on the promotion of cooperation and scientific exchanges while on a three-day visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation members became acquainted with the work of that Central Higher-School Institution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They also visited a large number of other scientific and cultural institutions in the capital. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 24 Jul 80 LD]

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC AMBASSADOR--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received on 18 July 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, newly appointed ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to SFRY, who presented his credentials. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 80 p 6 AU]

CONGO PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Congo Labor Party headed by (Betheos Molomb Stanislav), member of the Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade on an official visit on 18 July. The delegation was met by Vlado Janzic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 80 p 6 AU]